

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

DECEMBER, 1920

VOL. VI

SAFETY-EFFICIENCY-CONSERVATION

No. 12



WILLIAM J. LORING

Newly Elected President The American
Mining Congress

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This friend of the Hyatt Company was probably unconscious of the fact that he echoed the sentiments of not only the men in his section of the country but of all progressive mining men. The vote of thanks which we owe him is hereby publicly extended to him.

Moral: Be sure that all of your cars, both old and new, are equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings or your friends will gain the wrong impression as to the worth of your mine.

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Prompt Shipments—In the four years that this product has been on the market not a single customer has been disappointed on deliveries.

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Contracts now being written for next year.

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511 Fifth Avenue, - - - New York

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

DECEMBER

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6726 KOPPERS COKE OVENS

IN OPERATION OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION
IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
HAVE AN AGGREGATE ANNUAL
CARBONIZING CAPACITY OF MORE THAN

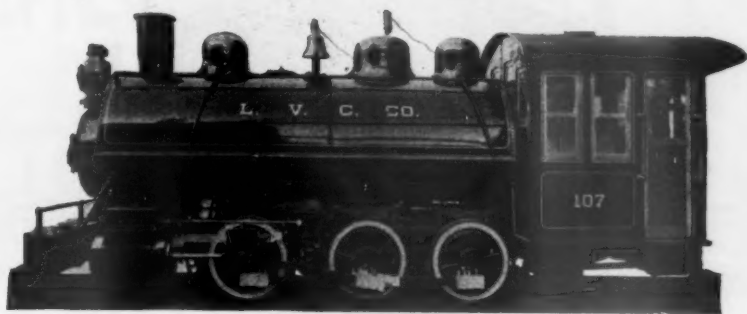
43,000,000 NET TONS OF COAL

Owner or Operator	Location	Number of Ovens
United States Steel Corporation	Joliet, Ill.	280
Illinois Steel Company	Gary, Ind.	700
Illinois Steel Company	Fairfield, Ala.	434
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Company	Duluth, Minn.	90
Minnesota Steel Company	Clairton, Pa.	768
Carnegie Steel Company	Cleveland, O.	180
American Steel & Wire Company	Lorain, O.	208
National Tube Company	Woodward, Ala.	170
Woodward Iron Company	Joliet, Ill.	35
Coal Products Mfg. Company	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	110
Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd.	Indiana Harbor, Ind.	130
Inland Steel Company	Youngstown, O.	143
Republic Iron & Steel Company	Sparrows Point, Md.	360
Bethlehem Steel Company	South Bethlehem, Pa.	424
Bethlehem Steel Company	Steelton, Pa.	60
Laclede Gas Light Company	St. Louis, Mo.	56
Cambria Steel Company	Johnstown, Pa.	92
Toledo Furnace Company	Toledo, O.	94
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company	Youngstown, O.	306
LaBelle Iron Works	Follansbee, W. Va.	94
United Furnace Company	Canton, O.	47
River Furnace Company	Cleveland, O.	204
Brier Hill Steel Company	Youngstown, O.	84
Gulf States Steel Company	Gadsden, Ala.	37
Seaboard By-Product Coke Company	Jersey City, N. J.	165
Minnesota By-Product Coke Company	St. Paul, Minn.	65
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company	Pueblo, Colo.	120
Indiana Coke & Gas Company	Terre Haute, Ind.	30
Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Ltd.	Sydney, N. S.	180
Providence Gas Company	Providence, R. I.	40
Jones & Laughlin Steel Company	Pittsburgh, Pa.	300
Rainey-Wood Coke Company	Swedeland, Pa.	110
Birmingham Coke & By-Products Company	Birmingham, Ala.	50
Donner Union Coke Corporation	Buffalo, N. Y.	150
Domestic Coke Corporation	Fairmont, W. Va.	60
Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company	Midland, Pa.	100
Chicago By-Product Coke Company	Chicago, Ill.	100
Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company	Milwaukee, Wis.	150

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Accessibility to all parts a feature of VULCAN Locomotives

There is a distinct advantage in having a locomotive which is so built that nearly all of the ordinary adjustments and repairs can be made without the necessity of maintaining an expensively equipped shop or sending it away for comparatively small changes or repairs.

This accessibility to working parts is one of the advantages built into VULCAN Locomotives and is one of the reasons for their low maintenance records as well as for the number of repeat orders from firms who have use for more than one locomotive.

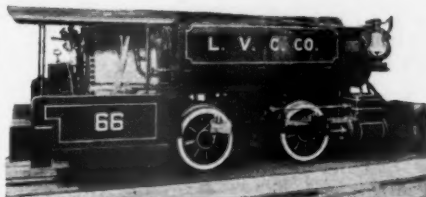
Catalogs and detailed information on request. If you will describe your transportation problem, we can assist you in determining the most suitable type of locomotive

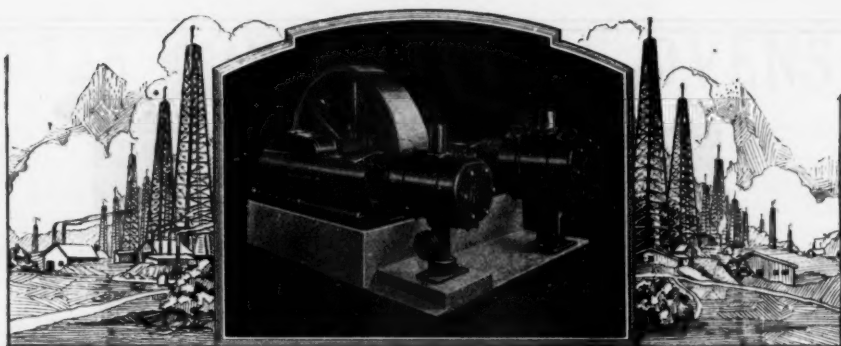
Three of the VULCAN Locomotives built for the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Note the accessibility to driving mechanism

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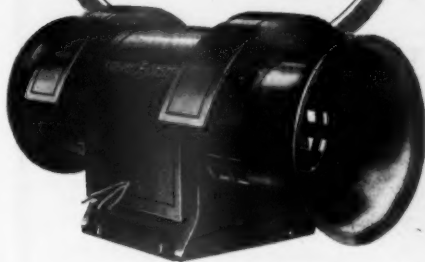
-Encourages Teamwork

When the men know that they can always hear the Federal Electric Siren, even if they are miles away from the mines—when men are certain that it is time to go to work even if every clock in the house is stopped, they realize that you are cooperating with them to the extent of making sure that they will always know the exact time. Actual experience shows that they rely upon the loud penetrating call of the Federal Electric Siren not only to regulate their working hours but to regulate their homes—it encourages the kind of team work necessary for smooth running organizations.

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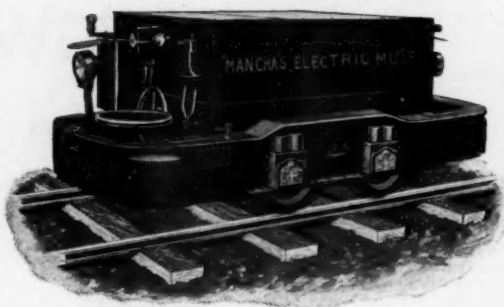
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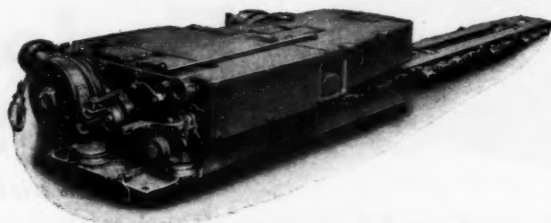
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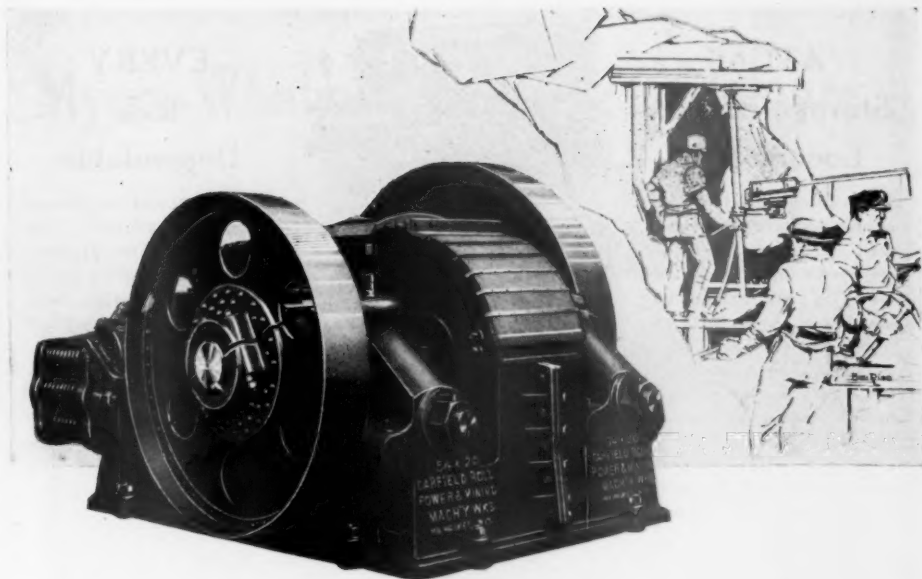
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Book 203-M Tells About It

Goodman Manufacturing Company

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

(82)



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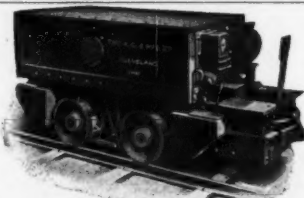
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Epping-Carpenter, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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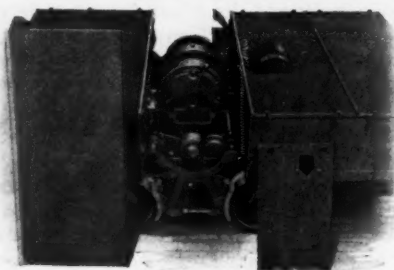
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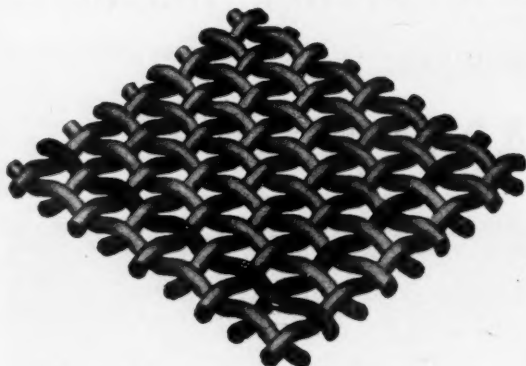
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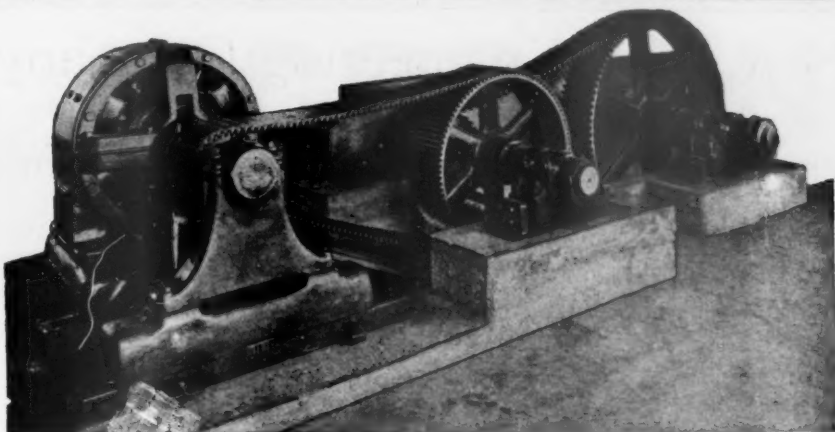
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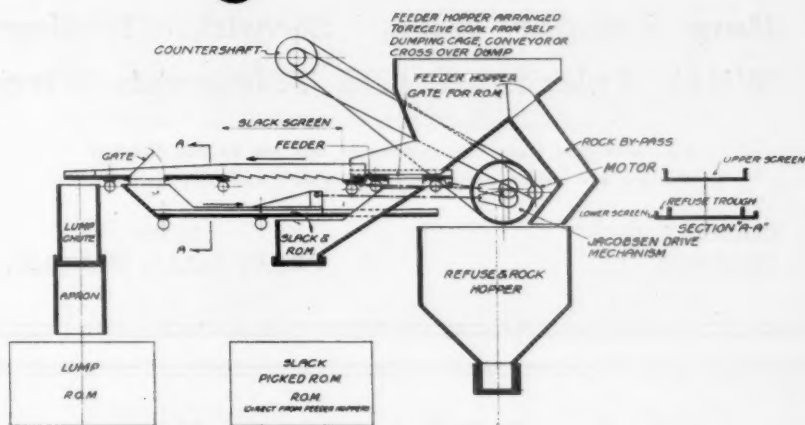
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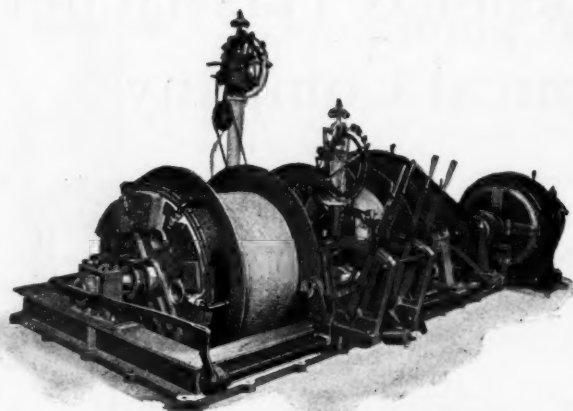
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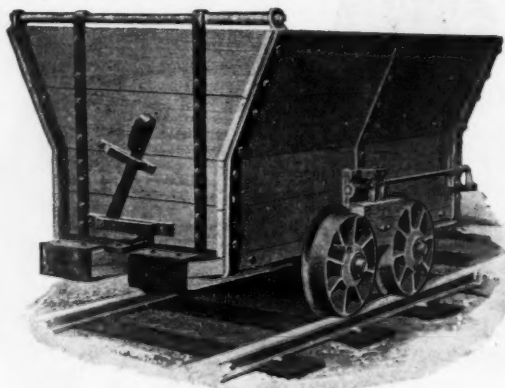
that is essential to suc-
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No. 434-M

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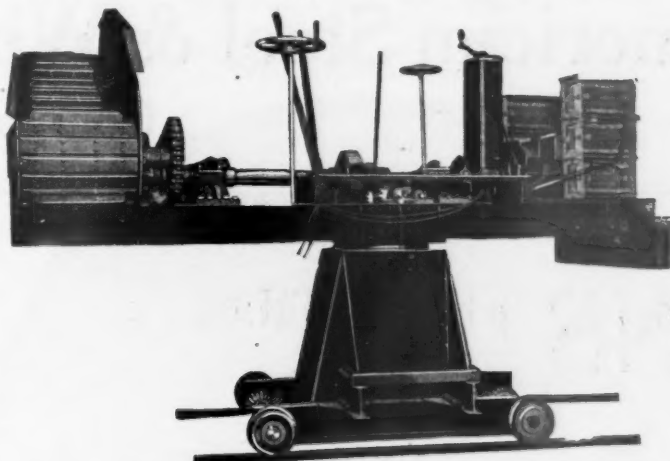
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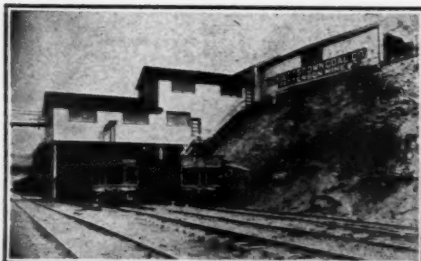
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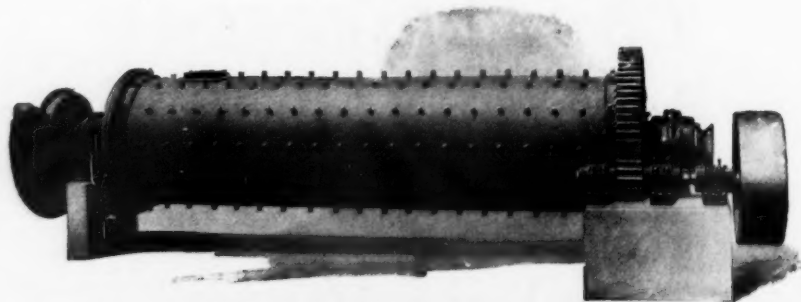
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*Work all day wid no sugar in yer tay,
Oop an' down on the ould trhamway.*

An' the Boss comes 'roun' an' it's,

"Byes, be sthill,

*An' put all yer strenth on the castn
iron dhrill,*

An' dhrill, ye tarriers, dhrill!"

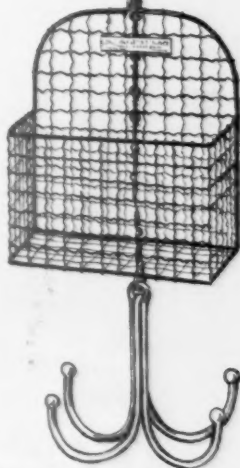
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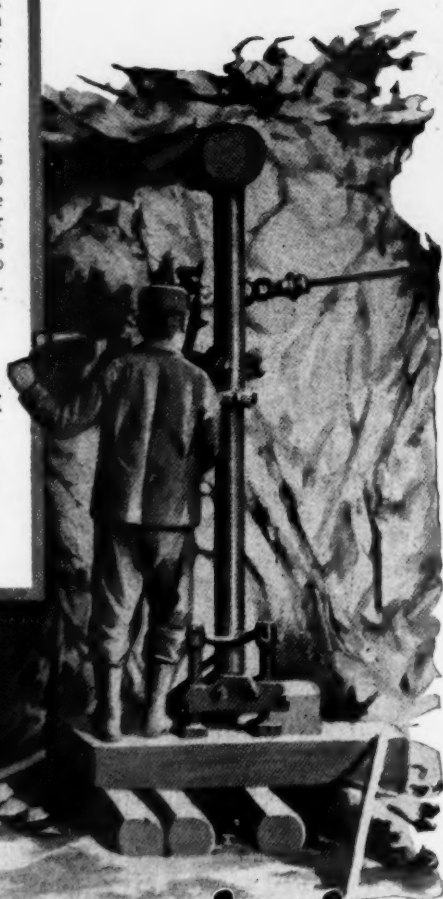
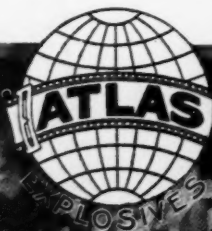
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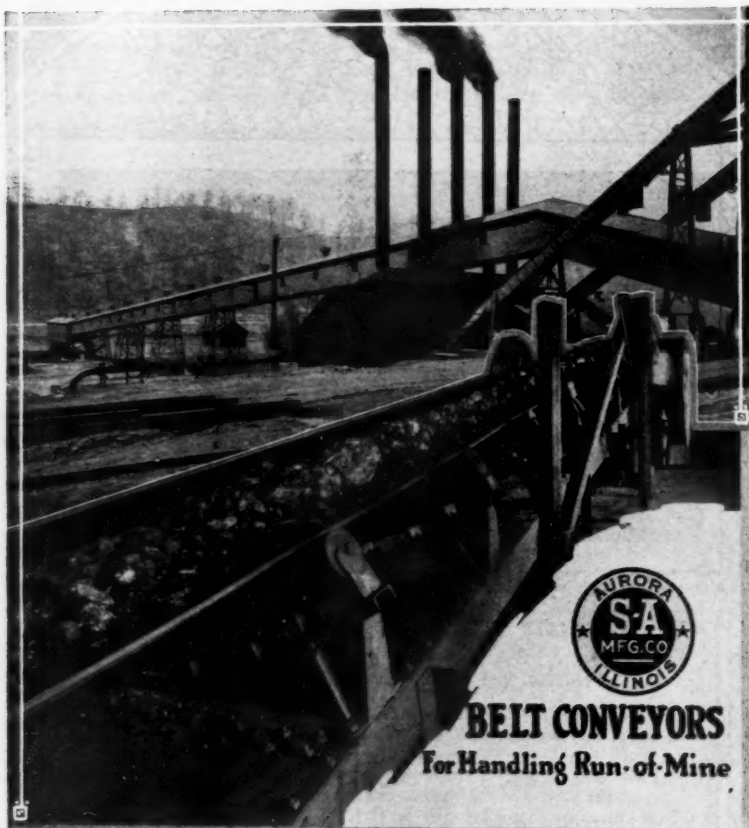
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THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

Official Publication of the American Mining Congress

PRICE LEVEL REDUCTIONS

The world's wealth is estimated at \$250,000,000,000, its annual earning power at \$50,000,000,000. Four per cent is an excessive estimate of the earnings of the world's wealth because a large part of that wealth is entirely unproductive. Four per cent of \$250,000,000,000 is ten billions, leaving \$40,000,000,000 of the annual earning power of the world to be credited to labor, invention and management, of which the larger part, wisely and perhaps justly, must be credited to labor. *The Chicago Tribune* editorially commends the acceptance of wage reductions in preference to the loss of jobs in the following language:

"Acceptance of wage reductions in preference to loss of jobs in various New England textile mills indicates an appreciation of economic conditions likely to have far reaching consequences. These workers are showing practical recognition of fundamental facts which gives weight to their assertion that dividends as well as wages are factors in high prices and are equally subject to reduction to maintain the balance of life.

"Some large producers have reduced prices. More have not. Some retailers have reduced prices. Some have not. All will be forced to do so. The interesting point is whether they will descend the ladder or have it kicked out from under them.

"The downward trend of prices and consequent uncertainty of business will be checked only when demand for the commodities involved is improved. It will not be improved if vast numbers of workers are thrown out of employment and thereby eliminated as potential purchasers. It will be improved if these workers are kept on the pay rolls,

even at reduced wages, if at the same time prices are lowered.

"The textile mill workers are making a small sacrifice to avoid a greater one. Employers, wholesalers and retailers, must do likewise. Arbitrary dismissal of great numbers of workers will bring hardship to those dismissed and certain loss not only to those firms which thus cease business but to all concerns which provide goods for the workers."

If it is true that 90 per cent of prices to the consumer represents the labor cost then when normal conditions again prevail, the wage-earner only stands one-tenth of the wage reduction as applied to that part of his wage which is spent for living. And this applies with greater ratio to the world's stock of goods produced at the high level of wages. The prices on these goods must drop to the competitive price and the loss result falls on capital alone except where combined effort is able to maintain price by stopping production, a procedure fraught with difficulty and risk of criminal prosecution.

As the *Tribune* wisely suggests, the question is "whether they will descend the ladder or have it kicked out from under them."

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES

The logic of the preceding editorial applies with special stress upon the railways of the Rocky Mountain states. In a territory comprising ten states of the Union, the principal business is the production of minerals. Increased

freight charges fall with peculiar burden upon raw materials necessarily bulky and of low value as compared to tonnage. Before the war the rate per ton per mile was much greater in these states than in the older parts of the nation. This was justified by the sparse settlement and mountain hauls. It took more coal and more time to haul a trainload over the mountain elevation than the same distance on a comparative level. Rates were justly higher than elsewhere, although it was generally believed that the differentials were excessive.

Then these rates were increased first five per cent, then fifteen per cent, then twenty-five per cent, and now thirty-five per cent, each increase being applied to the total preceding rate. So that the present rate is 203.75 per cent, or three and three-quarter per cent more than double the abnormally high rate before the war. This rate the mining industry in those states cannot pay.

These rates can be paid on ingoing shipments of supplies, but cannot be paid upon the outgoing shipments to markets where competition controls the selling price. And the railroads will either meet these conditions or "have the ladder kicked out from under them." The production of minerals in the Rocky Mountain states is falling off in proportion to its unjust burdens. Many mines are closed; many more are about to close. All effort at the development of new mines is suspended.

Some day, as at the beginning of the war, zinc prices will jump from five cents to thirty cents. Other minerals will command extortionate prices because the supply has been cut off by cost burdens which crush the industry, an industry which cannot immediately respond to the lure of high prices. The nation will then pay some of the losses. But first, and a long time first, the railways will be forced to operate at a loss because there are no outgoing shipments, and but small incoming shipments—so small that no rate could be named which would cover the railway's cost of operation. The original invest-

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If the United States were entirely independent of the world, then the price level would be a matter of small importance, but in view of the fact that our productive capacity is practically ten per cent in excess of our possible consumption, it is evident that our goods must be produced at a price which will enable us to dispose of ten

per cent of them in foreign markets in order that all the productive machinery of the nation shall be continuously employed. It is a most hopeful sign that the labor unions are intelligently considering this fundamental question in such a way as to justify the action of the Baltimore building trades unions. This action, if universal and supplemented by the performance of a full day's work for a full day's pay, will solve the industrial problems of the nation and make for the continued operation of all the nation's productive forces.

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The operators decided that "where coal is not sold direct by the producer to the retailer there shall be but one reasonable charge added to the cost." The Fair Practice Committee has interpreted this to mean "the elimination of any resales which might tend to increase the price asked of the retailer or consumer." This is the law and this is the interpretation, and there is more concentrated common sense in the law and more practical judicial wisdom in the interpretation than can be found in all the regulations and all the pronouncements of all the government's war-time commissions, bureaus and administrations.

Between the producer and the retailer there must be one wholesaler, or distributor, or middleman. He is entitled to a reasonable profit. Upon occasions a second wholesaler may be necessary. Fluctuations in demand or any one of numerous other factors may compel a re-handling. But in such an instance it is up to the wholesaler of coal, as in any other line of business, to take a loss or split his profit, for there must be hereafter only one reasonable middleman's profit exacted between the producer and the retailer. Any additional toll is not a profit, but a rake-off, and the man who takes it is not a legitimate wholesaler, but a profiteerer.

In the successful working of the anthracite plan there will be two very valuable object lessons. The first is that successful men who know all about the business in which they are engaged can regulate it a great deal better than the government's brilliant experts who know nothing about it. The second is that business men, with the demand for governmental interference in industry becoming more and more insistent, would do well to regulate their profits and trade practices in the interests of the public while there is still left to them something to regulate.

MAINTENANCE OF GOLD STANDARD

Resolution No. 10 endorsing H. R. 13201, the McFadden Bill, is one of the most important adopted by the Twenty-third Annual Convention of The American Mining Congress, for the reason that it provides for the protection of the monetary gold reserve, which is fundamental to the financial security of the nation. The resolution is so brief and so tersely states the need for providing a remedy to maintain the normal gold production of the United States that it is herewith presented, as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States is justly committed to the gold standard; and

"WHEREAS, The maintenance of a healthy gold mining industry is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the gold standard; and

"WHEREAS, The gold mining industry of the United States is in deplorable straits, having almost ceased to function, and it is necessary to apply immediate measures for relief; and

"WHEREAS, The McFadden Bill, H. R. 13201, offers the best present solution of the problem; be it

"RESOLVED, That The American Mining Congress, in convention assembled, heartily endorses the McFadden Bill, and pledges its support to the measure, and urges a like support on the part of all our citizens who have at heart the maintenance of the gold standard and the common welfare of the country."

For the years 1919-20 the amount of gold sold for industrial consumption by the United States Mint has exceeded the amount of newly produced gold. Consequently the excessive industrial consumption of gold has depleted the monetary gold stock. This condition constitutes a menace to the financial security of the nation. The gold production of the United States has rapidly declined, so that this year it will be less than half of the amount produced in 1915, or between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. Evidence was introduced by those who are closely in touch with the present condition of the gold mining industry to the effect that unless substantial re-

lief was immediately provided the gold production of the country would still more rapidly decline in the future and would soon reach the vanishing point. This condition also constitutes a menace to the gold standard itself, as it must be obvious that the monetary system cannot long be maintained upon a foundation of gold, the production of which is declining, while the need for an expensive credit and currency system is ever-present. The McFadden Bill provides a remedy for adjusting the cost and price equation between the industrial consumer of gold and the producer of new gold so that the normal production of gold may be maintained in sufficient volume to satisfy the industrial requirements of the nation, and thereby protect the monetary gold reserve of the nation from industrial depletion. The McFadden Bill proposes an American solution for an American problem, and one which in no way impairs the monetary unit but which will serve as a protection to the gold standard itself. No reason has yet been advanced why the McFadden Bill should not become a law. Many opinions adverse to the bill have been expressed, but when analyzed do not constitute a real objection. Time, however, is a most important factor in the solution of this problem. If prompt action is taken in providing this remedy, many gold mines which are being operated at the present time at a loss or which are maintaining their pumping operations without producing an ounce of gold, will be saved from total destruction, as these properties cannot continue to operate and pump much longer without profit. The loss of these mines will mean a substantial loss in the available gold ore resources of the nation, which cannot again be recovered, in which event new ore bodies must be discovered and developed. Much of the high grade placer ground available after the Civil War has already been worked out, and many of the high grade quartz properties, and it is indeed very questionable whether we shall ever be able to replace the natural gold resources of the present

by new discoveries in the future. A waste of gold ore tonnage today will seriously impair our ability to produce more gold tomorrow. Waste makes want, and at a moment of great financial need for more gold we will not be in a position to supply it unless constructive relief is immediately afforded the industry. This is not a matter of providing relief for the gold producer as such, but is a matter of broad public concern.

PUBLICITY FOR MINING DISTRICTS

Great minds run in the same channel. On the day that the MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL prints an editorial urging more publicity for "Mining, the Greatest Industry," the *Daily Mining and Financial Record*, Denver, advocates "Publicity for Mining Districts." And on the same day the Reno Chamber of Commerce establishes a department for giving publicity to mining resources and opportunities in the Reno territory.

The line of thought in the Denver editorial, in so far as it is developed, and that in the more extended article in the MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL are so nearly parallel as to suggest that they were written by the same person, or that two editors had conferred and planned to spring the "big idea" at two widely removed strategical points at the same time. The wording of the keynote paragraphs is practically identical. The message of each to the mining industry, expressed in the form and with the fervor of an exhortation, is, "Let us have more mining news, so that the nation will again be made to realize how important the mining industry is to the prosperity of the nation."

This injunction cannot be repeated too often and it cannot be heeded too soon. Publicity is the current that moves the dynamo, the nitrate which turns a sterile wilderness into a productive tract, the "close" in the selling talk that converts a prospect into a customer.

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take charge of a very bad case and apply the remedy. They appointed a Fair Practice Committee which lost no time in diagnosing the trouble and deciding upon proper treatment.

The operators decided that "where coal is not sold direct by the producer to the retailer there shall be but one reasonable charge added to the cost." The Fair Practice Committee has interpreted this to mean "the elimination of any resales which might tend to increase the price asked of the retailer or consumer." This is the law and this is the interpretation, and there is more concentrated common sense in the law and more practical judicial wisdom in the interpretation than can be found in all the regulations and all the pronouncements of all the government's war-time commissions, bureaus and administrations.

Between the producer and the retailer there must be one wholesaler, or distributor, or middleman. He is entitled to a reasonable profit. Upon occasions a second wholesaler may be necessary. Fluctuations in demand or any one of numerous other factors may compel a re-handling. But in such an instance it is up to the wholesaler of coal, as in any other line of business, to take a loss or split his profit, for there must be hereafter only one reasonable middleman's profit exacted between the producer and the retailer. Any additional toll is not a profit, but a rake-off, and the man who takes it is not a legitimate wholesaler, but a profiteer.

In the successful working of the anthracite plan there will be two very valuable object lessons. The first is that successful men who know all about the business in which they are engaged can regulate it a great deal better than the government's brilliant experts who know nothing about it. The second is that business men, with the demand for governmental interference in industry becoming more and more insistent, would do well to regulate their profits and trade practices in the interests of the public while there is still left to them something to regulate.

MAINTENANCE OF GOLD STANDARD

Resolution No. 10 endorsing H. R. 13201, the McFadden Bill, is one of the most important adopted by the Twenty-third Annual Convention of The American Mining Congress, for the reason that it provides for the protection of the monetary gold reserve, which is fundamental to the financial security of the nation. The resolution is so brief and so tersely states the need for providing a remedy to maintain the normal gold production of the United States that it is herewith presented, as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States is justly committed to the gold standard; and

"WHEREAS, The maintenance of a healthy gold mining industry is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the gold standard; and

"WHEREAS, The gold mining industry of the United States is in deplorable straits, having almost ceased to function, and it is necessary to apply immediate measures for relief; and

"WHEREAS, The McFadden Bill, H. R. 13201, offers the best present solution of the problem; be it

"RESOLVED, That The American Mining Congress, in convention assembled, heartily endorses the McFadden Bill, and pledges its support to the measure, and urges a like support on the part of all our citizens who have at heart the maintenance of the gold standard and the common welfare of the country."

For the years 1919-20 the amount of gold sold for industrial consumption by the United States Mint has exceeded the amount of newly produced gold. Consequently the excessive industrial consumption of gold has depleted the monetary gold stock. This condition constitutes a menace to the financial security of the nation. The gold production of the United States has rapidly declined, so that this year it will be less than half of the amount produced in 1915, or between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. Evidence was introduced by those who are closely in touch with the present condition of the gold mining industry to the effect that unless substantial re-

lief was immediately provided the gold production of the country would still more rapidly decline in the future and would soon reach the vanishing point. This condition also constitutes a menace to the gold standard itself, as it must be obvious that the monetary system cannot long be maintained upon a foundation of gold, the production of which is declining, while the need for an expensive credit and currency system is ever-present. The McFadden Bill provides a remedy for adjusting the cost and price equation between the industrial consumer of gold and the producer of new gold so that the normal production of gold may be maintained in sufficient volume to satisfy the industrial requirements of the nation, and thereby protect the monetary gold reserve of the nation from industrial depletion. The McFadden Bill proposes an American solution for an American problem, and one which in no way impairs the monetary unit but which will serve as a protection to the gold standard itself. No reason has yet been advanced why the McFadden Bill should not become a law. Many opinions adverse to the bill have been expressed, but when analyzed do not constitute a real objection. Time, however, is a most important factor in the solution of this problem. If prompt action is taken in providing this remedy, many gold mines which are being operated at the present time at a loss or which are maintaining their pumping operations without producing an ounce of gold, will be saved from total destruction, as these properties cannot continue to operate and pump much longer without profit. The loss of these mines will mean a substantial loss in the available gold ore resources of the nation, which cannot again be recovered, in which event new ore bodies must be discovered and developed. Much of the high grade placer ground available after the Civil War has already been worked out, and many of the high grade quartz properties, and it is indeed very questionable whether we shall ever be able to replace the natural gold resources of the present

by new discoveries in the future. A waste of gold ore tonnage today will seriously impair our ability to produce more gold tomorrow. Waste makes want, and at a moment of great financial need for more gold we will not be in a position to supply it unless constructive relief is immediately afforded the industry. This is not a matter of providing relief for the gold producer as such, but is a matter of broad public concern.

PUBLICITY FOR MINING DISTRICTS

Great minds run in the same channel. On the day that the MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL prints an editorial urging more publicity for "Mining, the Greatest Industry," the *Daily Mining and Financial Record*, Denver, advocates "Publicity for Mining Districts." And on the same day the Reno Chamber of Commerce establishes a department for giving publicity to mining resources and opportunities in the Reno territory.

The line of thought in the Denver editorial, in so far as it is developed, and that in the more extended article in the MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL are so nearly parallel as to suggest that they were written by the same person, or that two editors had conferred and planned to spring the "big idea" at two widely removed strategical points at the same time. The wording of the keynote paragraphs is practically identical. The message of each to the mining industry, expressed in the form and with the fervor of an exhortation, is, "Let us have more mining news, so that the nation will again be made to realize how important the mining industry is to the prosperity of the nation."

This injunction cannot be repeated too often and it cannot be heeded too soon. Publicity is the current that moves the dynamo, the nitrate which turns a sterile wilderness into a productive tract, the "close" in the selling talk that converts a prospect into a customer.

Venizelos was the greatest man in Greece. He was sold through publicity to the world at large, to every statesman and every diplomat whose opinion really mattered, but he was not sold to the shopkeeper, the bootblack and the man of the street back home in Athens; hence his fall was inevitable. Conversely, Lenine, distrusted and detested by the world, secured the ascendancy and still retains control because he sold himself to the Russian urban masses. It pays to advertise. Propaganda comes mighty near to being all-powerful. But propaganda is not a product of the Lenine & Trotsky wrecking crew or the Hohenzollern destruction department. It is a development of American business. California fruit growers by publicity boosted the sale of oranges and their bank accounts to unheard of heights and set half the country to eating ripe olives and raisins. Cannerymen of food resorted to the same method to convince the consuming public that the germ of ptomaine poisoning existed in the imagination more frequently than in a metal container. The southern pine producers and the makers of bottled "pop" may be cited among many other industries which have more recently wrested recognition from the law makers and patronage from the public by the simple but irresistible expedient of truthful, well-timed, pointed publicity. Best of all, more pertinent than all because of the lesson which is so patent are the actual achievements, partly through publicity, of the American Mining Congress, achievements which recently elicited from the President of the United States the following words of recognition: "The work of the Congress in co-operation with the federal government, with mining operators and others interested in the development and utilization of our mineral resources has been and will be of immense benefit."

But the work of the American Mining Congress needs to be supplemented and supported, especially in the field of publicity, by every mining man everywhere. The mining industry must be "sold" to the rank and file of American

citizens. Statesmen, editors and economists must no longer say that measures and movements are good for the nation as a whole just because they benefit "merchants, manufacturers and farmers." In every list of the classes of men who promote and protect America the word "miner" must be displayed and in every statement of the basic and indispensable sources of this country's wealth and power, whether made in the press, the pulpit, the forum or in private conversation, the term "mining industry" must always be included. Every mine owner knows this is true. But the rank and file of American men and women does not know. They must be made to know, and the way to teach them is through publicity. The *Denver Mining and Financial Record* is right. The Reno Chamber of Commerce is right. And the mine owner, already sure that he is right, can well afford to go ahead.

A WORD FOR THE WILDCATTER

The "blue-sky" season is upon us. Legislatures are about to convene in many states and soon the guns of "reform" lawmakers will be trained against that most maligned of all creatures, the wildcatter.

It seems to be an obsession with some lawmakers that the American business man, despite his well merited reputation for fair dealing, becomes a scoundrel whenever he enters the mine promotion field, and that the American public, notwithstanding its high rating for intelligence, loses its head every time he comes around. And out of this assumption springs a biennial crop of "blue-sky" laws designed to protect the public geese from that most dangerous of all barnyard animals, the wildcatter.

The assumption that the promoter of an unproven oil field or metal mine, commonly designated as a wildcatter, is less honest than promoters in other lines of industry, and its parallel error that oil and metal promotion should be more closely regulated by law than other characters of business enterprise, needs to be challenged.

A poor world this would be but for the wildcatters who have gone before us. The wildcatter is not a new species. His operations are not restricted to a few fields, and he is not confined to America. In every age, everywhere, he who blasts the rocks of opposition and digs through the soil of ignorance and indolence in search of the golden things beneath and beyond, risking his all in the venture, is a wildcatter. Had not the Phoenician merchant mariners forsaken their profitable trade in the charted Mediterranean and done a little wildcattening after the tin in distant isles, Albion's discovery would have been delayed and the progress of the world set back for centuries. Columbus, seeking the gold in the marts of India, wildcatted the seven seas for a northwest passage and found America. The great majority of Old World explorers were wildcatters, risking their own, their friends' and their sovereigns' money in the quest for precious metals in the New World. Some of them went broke, some staid broke, some became rich, but the world of civilization and humanity is still drawing down dividends on their investments. If there had been a "blue-sky" law in Spain prohibiting Columbus from seeking funds for an expedition to an unproven country, the mineral wealth of America might have remained unprospected still.

The Puritans, the Huguenots, all the devout bands who settled Massachusetts, along the Carolina coasts and in Florida, were spiritual wildcatters who risked property, even life and death of themselves, their families and their trusting friends to prospect in a land where international promoters asserted the oil of joy and gladness flowed freely and was obtainable without application to the owners and controllers of any existing orthodox well. America's experiment in democracy was a wildcat dream, made real by the Continental wildcat soldiery who, refusing to be dismayed by the dry wells of Valley Forge and the fires of treason, kept on digging until they struck pay dirt at Yorktown. Every new state added to the original

thirteen was prospected, patented and homesteaded by dauntless wildcatters. Some of the European countries still persist in regarding the entire American effort as a wildcat exploit, notwithstanding the amount of pure gold refined yearly by the world's greatest smelter, the American Melting Pot.

No human being can give any substantial reason why the investment of money in an undertaking to find metals or oil is less legitimate than an investment in a new factory, or in hitherto untitled agricultural land or in a railroad whose proposed right of way extends through an undeveloped country. And no one can give a substantial reason why officers of the law should act as fiscal guardians over would-be investors in mining enterprises. It is incumbent upon all persons to investigate before they invest, and if they fail to observe this elementary precaution they may expect to lose.

The risk which every investment carries is proportionate to the promised rate of profit. Stock with a par value of \$1.00 which is offered at one cent per share inherently contains a hazard one hundred times greater than if legitimately sold at par. If one hundred investments in one-cent stock shall lead to one discovery which makes the stock worth par, the investment is on a level with stock selling for and worth its par value. The investor is entitled to protection against fraud and misrepresentation but any law which prevents investment in hazardous enterprises is not for the public good. MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL favors the most drastic laws to punish attempted fraud or misrepresentation and this whether the false statements are believed or not and whether loss is entailed or not. It does not favor any so-called blue sky law which prevents or discourages the raising of funds on the co-operative plan for the sinking of oil wells which may or may not be dry because some one must take the chance or there will be no oil wells developed. The progress of the world depends upon those who take chances.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

Operators, state and national officials, engineers, educators, publicists and financiers representing thirty-two states and insular possessions, attended the twenty-third annual convention of the American Mining Congress held November 15-19 in the city of its birth—Denver, Colorado.

In the number of accredited delegates registered and in the number of visitors, in the size and significance of sectional conferences, in volume of business transacted and from the standpoint of reforms and remedial measures projected the convention transcended all previous gatherings of its kind. And while the occasion was strictly a meeting of business men for business purposes, the natural charms of the west were not overlooked, and the hospitable men and women of Denver made the stay of their guests altogether enjoyable.

W. J. Loring of San Francisco was selected at the annual organization meeting of the board of directors to guide the destinies of the organization for the coming year, succeeding Bulkeley Wells, who declined to stand for re-election. The new president has extensive gold mining properties in California, Nevada, Arizona and Alaska. His private interests keep him in touch with the western field and with national movements and events affecting the entire American mining industry.

Harry L. Day of Idaho was succeeded as first vice president by D. B. Wentz of Philadelphia, who until the election was second vice president. E. L. Doheny of California, third vice president, was made second vice president, and T. T. Brewster of St. Louis

was elected third vice president. J. F. Callbreath was re-elected secretary.

At the annual membership meeting

the following were elected directors: W. J. Loring, San Francisco; Carl Scholz, Charleston, W. Va.; Robert Linton, Butte, Mont.; Hugh Shirkie, Terre Haute, Ind.; James A. Douglas, Bisbee, Ariz. Seven incumbent directors hold over. They are Bulkeley Wells, Denver; Daniel B. Wentz, Philadelphia; John C. Howard, Salt Lake City; T. T. Brewster, St. Louis; E. L. Doheny, Los Angeles; Harry L.

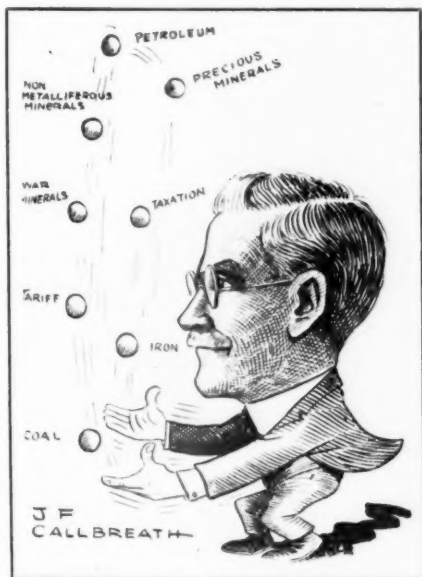
Day, Wallace, Idaho, and E. P. Mathewson, New York.

The new Executive Committee is composed of President Loring, Robert Linton and E. P. Mathewson.



Felicitations.

General Wells, the retiring president, was presented with a gold watch and



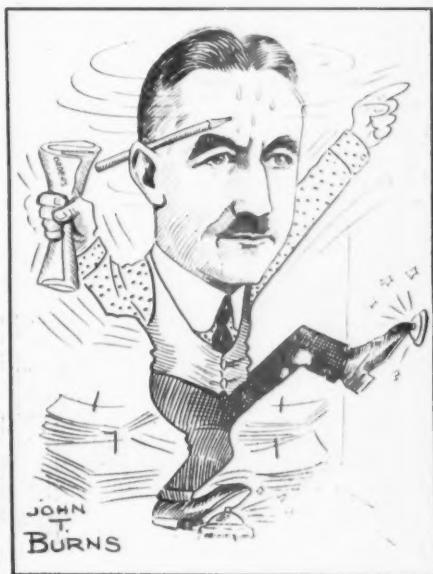
Secretary Callbreath with a diamond stud by their associates. The setting for this felicitous occasion was the annual banquet, over which Thomas B. Stearns of Denver presided as toastmaster. On behalf of the Congress, Secretary Callbreath presented to D. W. Brunton of Denver an honorary life membership in recognition of his devotion and services to the organization and the industry. That the oratorical portion of the banquet program was all that any well regulated flow of wit, humor, pathos and philosophy could possibly be may be adjudged from the fact that the speakers included Mr. Loring, Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada, T. A. Rickard, editor of the Mining and Scientific Press; E. B. Grey, delegate from Alaska; W. G. Bierd, representing the railroads; B. B. Brooks, former governor of Wyoming;

L. C. Fisher, delegate from the Philippines, and T. T. Brewster and E. P. Mathewson, directors of the Congress.

Foremost among the departmental meetings were the National Mine Tax Conference and the Gold Conference. Work of the Mining Congress in behalf of the protection of the monetary gold reserve and for relief from burdensome and unwise taxation systems will be intensified as a result of conclusions reached at these meetings.

Denver's Hospitality.

For weeks and months before the set time Denver prepared to make the convention successful and enjoyable. John T. Burns, assistant secretary of the Mining Congress, who maintained convention headquarters in Denver practically four months, was given every encouragement and substantial assistance by the citizens of the western metropolis and of the state of which it is the



capital. The Albany Hotel, which was headquarters, and the First Baptist Church, where the main convention sessions were held, afforded meeting and exhibition facilities which not only contributed to the success



of the gathering, but which were indispensable. The newspapers of Denver, by editorials and news and feature articles, went the limit, sparing neither space nor expense. Newspapers of the west generally, and those weekly and monthly magazines which give attention to mining matters, also contributed much to the general advance interest aroused and the exceptionally gratifying attendance.

Sectional Meetings Start Early.

So great was the interest among members, delegates and visitors that they began holding informal meetings on Sunday, November 14, the day before the formally set opening day. An informal dinner was held Sunday night, over which E. C. Voorheis presided. Among those attending and participating in the discussion were Dr. F. G. Cottrell, W. J. Loring, J. F. Callbreath, Dr. G. K. Burgess, H. W. Seaman, A. G. Mackenzie, Joseph Bellis, Archie Stefani, Eugene F. Mayer, George Wolf, Judge John F. Davis, Burton Bunch, Carl Martin, and John T. Burns.

The Standardization Section went into action before all the others, starting on

Sunday afternoon. Charles A. Mitke, chairman of the metals division, and Carl Scholz were the leaders in these gatherings. Mr. Scholz assumed the duties of Col. Warren R. Roberts, chairman of the coal mining division, who was prevented by illness from attending the convention.

Beginning on Monday and continuing through the whole convention period, meetings were held by the Oil Shale, Flotation and Education and Public Service sections. The section of Mining Education and Public Service was formed at a meeting Thursday afternoon over which Dean F. A. Thompson of the Idaho School of Mines presided. This section elected permanent officers, as follows: Chairman, Dr. Charles H. Fulton, director School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo.; vice chairman, Dr. A. Illinski, president New Mexico School of Mines; secretary, Dean Thompson.

Gold Conference.

As one of the most constructive and definite results achieved by the convention, a definite program was adopted for the rehabilitation of the gold industry in the interest of the financial security of the nation. It became evident early in the week that the gold contingent was solidly united in support of the McFadden Bill, which provides an American solution for an American problem. A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the bill, showing the need of maintaining a healthy gold mining industry as essential to the maintenance of the gold standard, and urging its passage upon Congress.

Addresses were delivered at the Gold Conference by Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada; E. P. Mathewson of New York; Fletcher M. Hamilton, state mineralogist of California; T. A. Rickard, editor of Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco; H. M. Parks, director, Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology, Portland; George E. Collins, Denver; B. C. Yates, Deadwood, South Dakota; W. B. Phelps, Oatman, Arizona; Milnor Roberts, Seattle, Washington; H. W. Seaman, Chicago; H. N. Lawrie, economist, of the American Mining Congress, Washington, and W. J. Loring, San Francisco, newly elected president of the American Mining Congress.

All of the speakers before the Gold Conference are intimately connected with gold mining operations and each had recently made a survey of the present condition in the respective area of the United States in which he resides. The facts which they

presented as a result of this survey showed that in many sections of the country, notably in Alaska, California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Montana, South Dakota, Idaho and Oregon, the production of gold is rapidly declining, and that many mines now operating will soon close permanently unless constructive relief is speedily provided by Congress, in which event a large percentage of them will be a total loss and unreclaimable at a later date. It is estimated that the gold production of the United States will be between forty and fifty million dollars, less than half that of 1915, and it was also predicted that the decline in production would be more pronounced in the future and approach rapidly the vanishing point. The argument was advanced that inasmuch as

Congress had arbitrarily fixed the price of gold so that the industrial consumers were thereby subsidized in being supplied with their metal at the pre-war price, it should also adjust the price equation between the producer of new gold and the consumer of industrial gold in order that the normal production of gold be maintained in sufficient quantity to satisfy the industrial consumption and thereby protect the monetary gold reserve from further industrial depletion. It must be evident that the drain upon the monetary gold reserve by industrial consumption in excess of production in the last two years constitutes a menace to the financial security of the nation, and that the problem of restoring the gold mining industry to normal is not one for the relief of the gold producer, but is an absolute necessity to the financial reconstruction of the nation and the protection of the gold standard.

"The records show that in the beginning the American Mining Congress was vitally interested in and as an organization helped very prominently in creating the Bureau of Mines. From your continued co-operation, I am led to believe the results have been at least encouraging."—Dr. F. G. Cottrell, Director Bureau of Mines.

"The American Mining Congress occupies a peculiarly favorable position to be of service both to the government and the mine operators. Its organization permits it to gather information promptly from the entire mining area, to use that information for the general good, to thresh out and harmonize differences of opinion, and to render a real and lasting benefit to all the people. On the occasion of its twenty-third annual convention, it merits and receives our esteem and congratulations."—Judge E. C. Finney, of the Board of Appeals, Interior Department.

"The American Mining Congress is the pioneer organization of the mining men of the nation. It numbers among its members the leading mining men and oil operators.

"The American Mining Congress is a fighting organization, as demonstrated by the battles won by it through its Washington headquarters. Prosperity for the mining industry means prosperity for the nation, and the work of the American Mining Congress will help to make this prosperity permanent."—The Daily Mining and Financial Record.

War Minerals Conference.

Those of the delegates who are interested in the war minerals relief situation met with the War Minerals Division of the American Mining Congress Wednesday morning, November 17. At this informal meeting Judge John F. Davis of California presided.

Statements were made by John A. Haak of Portland, Oregon; A. Cressy Morrison of New York City, and many of the claimants present. The bulk of the discussion was taken up with a resume of the history of war minerals legislation and the administration of the present War Minerals Relief Act.

Herbert Wilson Smith, chief of the War Minerals Division of the American Mining Congress, presented the brief already prepared and submitted to the Attorney General of the United States on the subject of the Attorney General's ruling on the question of request and demand.

The claimants present were extremely interested in the recent statistics on the activities in the administration of the War Minerals Relief Act and the probability of the completion of the administration in the near future.

At this session a resolutions committee was appointed, which met Thursday morning with resolutions prepared for presentation to the general resolutions committee. These resolutions covered the support of the present bill before Congress, asking for an appeal to the Court of Claims for dissatisfied claimants and the retention in statu quo of the present appropriation pending passage of this or similar legislation.

Tariff Conference.

Thursday afternoon, November 18, the various mineral industries interested in the necessity for tariff protection for their industries met in general session. A large number of delegates were in attendance over whom Nelson Franklin of Denver presided.

Mr. Franklin has been active in Washington for the last year in vigorous efforts for protection of the tungsten industry. He opened the meeting with a short statement of his work and the work of those who co-operated with him in Washington in behalf of the Timberlake Tungsten Bill.

Charles B. Timberlake, congressman from Colorado, and father of the tungsten legislation, made a most excellent address on the subject of tariff legislation for mineral industries, with particular reference to tungsten, graphite, and chrome. He told further of the activity in Washington in behalf of protecting American mine industry from the disastrous competition with foreign labor.

A. Cressy Morrison of New York spoke to the convention on the rapid development in this country of the ferro-alloy industry and its crying need for protection in face of foreign competition.

Fletcher Hamilton, state mineralogist of California, addressed the meeting on the subject of the quicksilver industry of the United States, and particularly of California; its competition with foreign product and the

advantage and necessity of the protection of this young industry.

Senator E. C. Voorheis of California spoke on the tariff situation as it affects the mineral industry, with particular reference to tungsten and told of the rapid development of the tungsten mining industry in this country during the recent economic expansion.

Judge John F. Davis of San Francisco made a stirring appeal for the granting of protection by the government of the United States to sustain and make permanent these young American mining industries, particularly those which contribute to the ferro-alloy development, especially tungsten.

Herbert Wilson Smith, chief of the Tariff Division of the American Mining Congress, told of the work for tariff done by the American Mining Congress during the last year and outlined suggested plans for the continuance of this work during the coming year. He explained the co-operation of the Mining Congress with legislative and executive departments in the preparation and presentation of basic facts and statistics on which tariff schedules can be predicated.

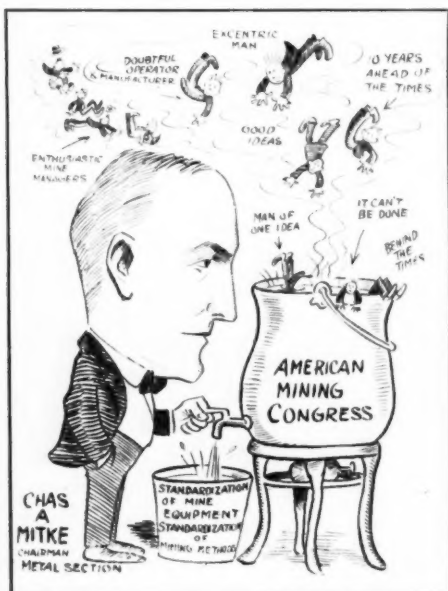
The chairman of the session appointed a Resolutions Committee composed of Judge John F. Davis, chairman, and John H. Haak, of Portland, Oregon, and A. G. Mackenzie of Salt Lake City.

Resolutions were drafted and presented to the general resolutions committee and finally adopted by the convention as a whole, urging the passage of necessary protection by tariff to American mineral industries, subject to foreign competition at low labor costs, urging passage of legislation to prevent the dumping of products of foreign mineral industries at disastrously competitive prices in this country and a further resolution to urge the speedy passage of the Timberlake Tungsten Bill, now before the Senate.

Every mineral industry seeking the protection of tariff was represented at this meeting and the construction outlined in the program for the coming years as made, is solidly planned.

General Convention Sessions.

The first general session began at 2.30 o'clock Monday afternoon, November 15, with an organ recital by Dr. John H. Gower, after which T. B. Stearns, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, called the meeting to order. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Dewey C. Bailey, of Denver, and George E. Collins, governor of the Colorado Chapter of the American Mining Congress. President Bulkeley Wells then took the chair and presented E. P. Mathewson, of New



THANKS,

To the people of the State of Colorado and the City and County of Denver;

To the Hon. Oliver H. Shoup, Governor of Colorado, and the Hon. Dewey C. Bailey, Mayor of Denver;

To John E. Miller, superintendent of exhibits;

To the Mining Bureau of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association;

To the Colorado Chapter of the American Mining Congress;

To the First Baptist Church of Denver;

To the Albany Hotel;

To the *Daily Mining and Financial Record*, the newspapers of Denver and the Associated Press;

To Dr. John H. Gower;

To Thomas B. Stearns and J. Claire Evans and the members of their respective committees;

And last, but not least,

To Secretary J. F. Callbreath and Assistant Secretary John T. Burns.

THANKS, from every member of the American Mining Congress for their patriotic and most successful efforts in making the Twenty-Third Annual Convention altogether noteworthy and delightful.

York, who responded in behalf of the Congress. Judge John F. Davis responded on behalf of the mining industry of the west, whose delegates formed the largest contingent at the convention.

Addresses were made at the opening session by Eugene Myer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, on "The War Finance Corporation and Its Possibilities as an Assistant to Foreign Trade," and Clay Tallman, commissioner of the General Land Office, on "The Mineral Land Laws." Mr. Tallman attended the convention as the personal representative of Secretary of the Interior John Barton Payne.

Mr. Myer expressed his hope that the convention would go on record in favor of continuing the War Finance Corporation and reviving its activities. This was done.

Mr. Tallman said that while the Mineral Land Leasing Law had defects, it was basically sound, and that its operations brought about needed improvement over the situation which obtained prior to its enactment.

At the second general convention session, held Monday night, a business man, a publicist and a statesman discussed the relations of capital and labor, strikes, the open

shop and the relationship of each to Americanism. The speakers were President Wells, who delivered his presidential message; Governor Oliver H. Shoup of Colorado; Senator Frank Dumont Smith of Kansas, who represented Governor Henry J. Allen, and Dr. Charles A. Eaton, editor of *Leslie's Magazine*, whose subject was "Present and Future Relations Between Capital and Labor."

Address of President Wells.

President Wells reviewed the history of the Congress, finding satisfaction in its growth between 1896, when its staff consisted of the secretary and his stenographer and its income was about \$5,000, and 1920, when the staff consists, besides the secretary, of seven divisional chiefs and a clerical force numbering approximately a score and its income exceeds \$150,000. Mr. Wells concluded by expressing his satisfaction with the result of the national election, which demonstrated among other things the impossibility of delivering the mass support of organized labor to candidates of socialistic or even more radical principles, and when all good citizens, Democrats and Republicans, voted solidly against the enemies of Americanism.

"But in the very decisiveness of our victory there is a grave danger that we allow ourselves to relapse into a state of fancied security," he said. "The sinister forces that seek to undermine and overturn our government are at work ceaselessly, day and night, year in and year out. They are well organized and strongly financed. Only through sustained effort, unending vigilance and grim determination can we hope to defeat them. Organized effort is needed to overthrow this menace."

Senator Smith and Dr. Eaton spoke in part along the same line, devoting particular attention to the evils of radicalism in strikes and such remedial measures as the open shop.

Radical Agitation Disapproved.

Dr. Eaton was outspoken in his disapproval of radical agitation and political and economic tyranny. "Greed and the lust for power," he said, "aided and abetted oftentimes by downright stupidity on the part of capital, have stimulated the creation of similar energies and attitudes on the part of labor. To the former brute force of capital we now have opposed the brute force of labor. The greed, alleged or actual, of the old-time capitalist is now more than matched by the greed of organized labor. We had, a generation ago, an incipient tyranny of wealth. It was broken by the iron flail of public opinion. We are threatened today

by a still more odious tyranny of labor. This tyranny will also be broken, for Americans, if they have an American soul, will not permit any tyranny, political or economic, to rule over them.

"It is impossible to conceive of a more absurd, wasteful and downright wicked method of settling labor disputes than the strike or lockout.

"The suggestion for a remedy that is strongest in my opinion is to strive to lift industry as a whole to the level of a conscious national service which earns what it gets and gets what it earns."

Dr. F. G. Cottrell, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, and General L. C. Boyle of Washington, were the speakers at the third general session, held Tuesday night. Congressman Louis T. McFadden was on the program also, but was prevented from attending by the press of legislative matters demanding his personal attention elsewhere.

Dr. Cottrell spoke of the work of the Bureau of Mines, both past and future. He

expressed his hope that the work of furnishing information as to particular metals, undertaken during the war, might be renewed. He referred to the co-operative work of the bureau, saying the government would go as far as the industries in fostering and supporting research work of this nature.

General Boyle spoke on "Industry and the Government." Industry, he asserted, needs less governmental control and more team work between capital and labor. The country must solve its own problems before it helps Europe, he said, and the evils of faulty taxation must be remedied before business can return to normal. The evils of the excess profits tax and of surtaxes were so punitive, he said, that capital was seeking shelter in the form of tax-free securities, and was thereby being withdrawn from development activities. General Boyle advocated amendment of the Sherman Law so as to permit of curtailment of production and of agreement as to price adjustment, in order to avoid waste and to conserve re-

President Bulkeley Wells during the convention received from Senator Warren G. Harding the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Wells:

"I have to thank you for your invitation to the twenty-third annual convention of the American Mining Congress and to express my regrets that it will be impossible for me to accept. My regrets are the more keen because your meeting will bring together a body of men with which I am anxious to take counsel in outlining the policies of the next administration. I am aware of the difficulties that confront the mining industry of the country, and would be glad of the opportunity to familiarize myself with some of the details.

DEPRESSION ONLY MOMENTARY

"It is my hope and belief that we will presently be brought to realize that the tendency to reaction and industrial depression is only momentary. Not only is our own country sound and secure, but it is the world's mainstay and hope.

"We have been through a trying period in which national policy and aspiration have been misinterpreted and misjudged. We have now had a convincing demonstration of the real attitude of the American people, and it will not fail to reassure both our own people and the rest of the world, which so greatly needs our steadfast support and aid.

"A mighty effort will be required of us to meet the demands that a recovering world will impose. In no direction will these demands be more pressing than in supplying those necessities of life and reconstruction that must come from the richness of American mines. With wisdom and deliberation such as we hope to secure by dint of enlisting the aid of such expert authorities as your own organization represents, I believe we shall place our country and its industry once more on the high road of prosperity and success. To that end you may be assured that every energy and effort of the new administration will be directed.

PLEDGES HIS HELP

"Please be good enough to convey to the congress and all its members the assurance of my pleasure in receiving your invitation, and of my wish to serve you, in common with every other worthy American interest. Most sincerely yours,

WARREN G. HARDING."



minerals, such as oil and gas, and to this end it is the duty of the department to prevent waste and to encourage better methods of mining, handling and reduction. In this respect the American Mining Congress and mining operators can perform a valuable service in aiding the department, in their own interest and that of the general public.

"Captious criticism and petty fault finding are of no benefit to the department, to the public, nor to the operators. Suggestions or criticisms should be constructive, and in that form cannot fail to be advantageous to all concerned.

"The American Mining Congress occupies a peculiarly favorable position to be of service both to the government and the mine operators. Its organization permits it to gather information promptly from the entire mining area, to use that information for the general good, to thresh out and harmonize difference of opinion, and to render a real and lasting benefit to all the people. On the occasion of its twenty-third annual convention it merits and receives our esteem and congratulations."

Revenue Bureau's Problems.

T. T. Brewster, of St. Louis, presided over the fifth general session, held Wednesday night. Robert N. Miller, formerly solicitor of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, speaking on "The Problem of Next Year's Taxes," said two things would have to be done if the bureau was to do its work—the commissioner must be given an adequate force, and some method must be devised for notifying taxpayers just exactly how much they owe the government so that they could settle up with the assurance that their cases would be closed permanently. The remainder of the session was devoted to the coal industry, the principal speakers being Dr. E. W. Parker of Philadelphia, chairman of the Anthracite Bureau of Information; J. D. A. Morrow, vice president of the National Coal Association, and Carl Scholz, general manager of the Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Company, and George Wolfe, secretary of the Winding Gulf Coal Operators' Association.

"There is no purpose of the coal operators to profiteer, as stated by Senator Calder, chairman of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, in Denver early this week, but we do not want any Russian socialized methods in this country," Mr. Morrow said. "There is no reason for abandoning the present system for a nationalized control. If such a step was carried out we would see the finish of the Republic of the United States."

Although only one general session was scheduled for Friday, additions to the pro-

sources. "Organization is not wrong, but the abuse of it is," he held.

The fourth general session, held on Wednesday afternoon, was opened by the reading of a report by A. G. Mackenzie of Salt Lake City, chairman of a special committee on blue-sky legislation. The report was formally presented by both Mr. Mackenzie and Sidney Norman. Many of the most important resolutions of the convention were reported and adopted at this session. Addresses were delivered at this session by Judge E. C. Finney of the Board of Appeals, Department of the Interior, on "The Mining Laws of the United States"; James G. Fitch of Socoro, N. M., "State Taxation of Metal Mines"; D. Vance Sickman of Denver, "A Powderless Mechanical Process for the Mining of Coal," and Dr. Arthur L. Murray, of the Bureau of Mines, "The Application of Industrial Medicine and Health Conservation in the Development of Mine Labor Efficiency."

Judge Finney, in the course of his remarks on various aspects of mining and leasing laws, said the Interior Department was anxious to be practical in its administration of affairs, and to that end would continue to welcome suggestions from the American Mining Congress and from mine operators personally.

"It is sensible and right that none of our resources be wasted," he said, "and this is particularly true of limited and exhaustible

gram made it necessary to hold two, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. At the morning session addresses were made by Arthur Notman, superintendent of the Copper Queen Mine, Bisbee, Ariz., on "Conditions of Operation and Production in Open Shop Districts in Arizona"; Charles A. Chase, manager of the Liberty Bell Mine, Telluride, Col., who discussed the open-shop and industrial conditions of recent years in Colorado; L. Ward Bannister, of Denver, and W. G. Bierd, president of the Chicago & Alton Railway. Mr. Bannister spoke on "Denver and the Open Shop" and Mr. Bierd on "Relation of Industry to Labor."

The seventh, or afternoon, session was the most important of the convention, as well as the last general meeting, because of the fact that resolutions were acted upon at this time. Fletcher Hamilton, state mineralogist of California, and Arthur F. Fisher, delegate from the Philippine government, were the speakers. President Wells read excerpts from a paper prepared by James Lord, president of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor, which Mr. Lord was prevented from presenting personally on account of the death of his father.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the convention:

Urging That War Finance Corporation Resume Activities.

INTRODUCED BY BULKLEY WELLS.

WHEREAS, The sharp contraction during the past few weeks in domestic demand for American products has been so acute as to bring about a serious business situation and as to threaten even more unfortunate conditions, in agriculture and the commercial business, and the mining industries, and

WHEREAS, The European market has in the past under ordinary world conditions served in large measure as an outlet for the American producer, and

WHEREAS, Europe, although desperately in need of American raw material and food products today, both for the purpose of feeding and clothing its population and of giving them employment, is unable to do a large volume of business with the American producer by reason of the need on the part of the European buyer for long-term credits, and

WHEREAS, the War Finance Corporation, for the purpose of meeting the world emergency, was vested by Congress in March, 1919, with the power (which has not yet expired), either out of funds heretofore appropriated by Congress or out of funds to be obtained from the public by the sale of its bonds, to make advances on good security to American exporters and American banks to assist in the sale and exportation of American products to foreign purchasers on credits up to five years in duration, and

WHEREAS, The War Finance Corporation did, up to May 10th, 1920, demonstrate its usefulness to the country by assisting in the exportation of American products on credits of from six months to five years, and

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury, in May, 1920, caused said Corporation to suspend such exercise of its powers in the preservation and

ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

- Honorary Chairman—HON. OLIVER H. SHOUP, Governor of Colorado.
 Chairman—THOMAS B. STEARNS, president Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company.
 Chairman Reception Committee—HON. W. F. R. MILLS, manager Municipal Water Company.
 Chairman Exposition Committee—J. CLAIRE EVANS, vice president Denver Fire Clay Company.
 Chairman Flotation Conference—GEORGE E. COLLINS.
 L. L. AITKEN, president Midwest Oil Company.
 C. F. CLAY, chairman Petroleum Division, Colorado Chapter, the American Mining Congress.
 F. E. KISTLER, president Producers and Refiners' Corporation.
 HON. JESSE F. McDONALD, Leadville, Colo.
 HON. A. E. CARLETON, Colorado Springs.
 J. F. WELBORN, president Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.
 W. H. HUFF, president Victor-American Fuel Company.
 JAMES C. BURGER, vice president Hamilton National Bank.
 RICHARD A. PARKER, chairman Mining Bureau, Denver Civic and Commercial Association.
 HON. WM. V. HODGES, president Denver Civic and Commercial Association.
 GEORGE L. NYE, mining attorney.
 JOHN C. MITCHELL, president Denver National Bank.
 GEORGE M. TAYLOR, general manager Portland Gold Mining Company, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 D. W. BRUNTON, mining engineer, Denver, Colo.
 W. H. LEONARD, president Denver Rock Drill Company.

Exposition Committee.

- Chairman—J. CLAIRE EVANS, vice president Denver Fire Clay Company.
 Vice Chairman—W. L. LOVELAND, general manager the Mine & Smelter Supply Company.
 Secretary-Treasurer—W. A. WICKER, of Hendrie-Bolthoff Manufacturing & Supply Company.
 R. W. GORDON, sales manager the Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company.
 RAYMOND A. EATON, deputy industrial commissioner of city of Denver.
 W. H. LEONARD, president Denver Rock Drill Company.
 L. M. CARGO, general manager Westinghouse Electric Company.
 JOHN T. RYAN, vice president Mines Safety Appliance Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 C. A. VEATCH, Chicago district manager the Ohio Brass Company, Mansfield, Ohio.

stimulus of American export trade, although such powers still exist under the law, so that said Corporation is today inactive at a time when the American people have the most urgent need for its activity, and

WHEREAS, This meeting of the American Mining Congress, in Denver, Colorado, November 15, 1920, is informed that said Corporation could resume the exercise of its said functions with reference to export trade if the Secretary of the Treasury would consent thereto;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That this meeting does hereby most earnestly urge upon the Secretary of the Treasury that he now cause the War Finance Corporation to resume the exercise of its powers under Section Twenty-one of the War Finance Corporation Act to make advances in aid of the exportation of American products until such time as its said power in that behalf shall have expired under the law, or until the present dire emergency shall have passed; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the chairman of this meeting be and he is hereby authorized and requested to forward these resolutions to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a copy to Honorable William M. Calder, chairman of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production.

BULKLEY WELLS.

The Public's Interest In Patents of Invention.

INTRODUCED BY BULKLEY WELLS.

WHEREAS, Patents on inventions represent a monopoly granted fundamentally in the public's interests; and

WHEREAS, In the case of similar monopolies such as public franchises it long ago became evident that some form of public administrative machinery such as public service commissions was necessary to function in a way between the issuing of franchises and final appeal to the courts; and

WHEREAS, The necessity for somewhat similar general supervision of monopolistic elements in other lines of business has more recently been generally organized, as for instance, through the creation of the Federal Trade Commission; and

WHEREAS, The extension of these same principles to the study and guidance of public policy with regard to the interpretation and control of patent rights appears to have distinctly lagged behind that of other less technical aspects of trade and industry; and

WHEREAS, a broad, intelligent and equitable public policy with regard to patents of invention is of vital importance to the whole mining and mineral industry;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That The American Mining Congress appoint a committee on patents of invention to cooperate with the proper governmental bureaus and committees of other business and technical organizations in working out methods for insuring to the patentee, to industry, and to the public more comprehensive and adequate guidance of public education and policy in the interpretation of patent rights.

Protesting Against Abolition of Interior Department.

INTRODUCED BY CARL SCHOLZ.

WHEREAS, more than one-half of the acreage of the United States west of a north and south line drawn through the eastern border of Colorado is now owned by the Federal Government; and

WHEREAS, The enactment of the Public Lands Leasing Bill creates a continued responsibility upon the Federal Government in handling the public lands of the West; and

WHEREAS, This vast expanse of territory contains more than 3,000 million tons of coal, untold oil reserves, oil shale deposits of unmeasured value, water power measured in productive force many times greater in value than its oil, oil shale and coal reserves combined, and immense deposits of phosphate and other minerals, and

WHEREAS, the administration of these vast resources will require an increasing service from that department which is charged with the work of supervising the development of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast western states, namely, the Department of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, A proposal has been made looking to the discontinuance of the Interior Department and the creation in its stead of a Department of Public Works;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That The American Mining Congress in its twenty-third annual session assembled in Denver, Colorado, November 15-19, inclusive, enters its protest against the abolition of the Interior Department and urges that the Interior Department shall be continued for the above weighty duties and as that department through which the mining industry of the United States shall function in federal affairs.

Division of Mines and Geology.

INTRODUCED BY CARL SCHOLZ.

WHEREAS, The importance of the mining industry of the United States has been better appreciated during the days of the war when it was realized that the production of minerals was essential to the carrying on of the nation's contests in the great world war; and

WHEREAS, The relative importance of mining is shown by the fact that during the year 1919 the railroads of the country received from the transportation of mining products approximately 576 millions of dollars while from the transportation of manufactured products the total amount paid to the railroads was approximately 168 millions of dollars; and

WHEREAS, Those two activities of the Federal Government which have rendered most specific service to the mining industry are the United States Bureau of Mines and the United States Geological Survey, and

WHEREAS, It is desired that these agencies with such other agencies as render service to the mining industry shall be coordinated in a more effective way than is possible through the present organization of the Interior Department; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 4369, known as the Henderson Bill, provides for the creation of a Division of Mines and Geology within the Interior Department under an Assistant Secretary of the Interior to be appointed for that specific purpose by the President;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Mining Congress in twenty-third annual session assembled at Denver, Colorado, November 15-19 inclusive, hereby expresses its approval of the principles contained in the Henderson Bill and urges the enactment by Congress of a bill embodying the principles therein contained.

Bureau of Public Works.

INTRODUCED BY CARL SCHOLZ.

WHEREAS, The enormous burden of taxation which must be met by the industry of the nation requires greater economy in the conduct of governmental affairs, the abolition of all useless expenditures, the highest efficiency in every governmental agency, and the prevention of all duplication of service and expenditure; and

WHEREAS, The engineering and construction services of the government are now lodged in various bureaus of the several departments;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Mining Congress in twenty-third annual session assembled in Denver, Colorado, November 15-19, inclusive, hereby express its belief that a Bureau of Public Works should be created under the direction of which, so far as feasible, all engineering and construction features of the government service should be consolidated to the end that greater economy, higher efficiency, and more effective service shall be rendered, and all duplication of effort shall be prevented.

Oil Shale Experimental Station.

INTRODUCED BY G. R. DE BEQUE.

WHEREAS, For the past several years the domestic production of petroleum has been insufficient to satisfy the domestic requirements of the United States, and;

WHEREAS, The deficit between domestic production and consumption of petroleum is estimated to be more than 100 million barrels for the year 1920, making it necessary to import enormous quantities of oil from Mexico and to draw continually on our rapidly waning stocks of petroleum, and

WHEREAS, The present rate of increase of consumption of petroleum in the United States makes it appear that in the near future the nation will be largely dependent on foreign sources for its petroleum supplies, a condition which will place the nation in a dangerous position in time of war and tend to a loss of commercial supremacy in time of peace, and

WHEREAS, The nation's enormous deposits of oil shales represent a resource which, when properly developed, will give the nation a practically inexhaustible domestic source of petroleum, and

WHEREAS, The commercial development of these oil shales can be immeasurably facilitated by properly conducted scientific research, and

WHEREAS, The United States Bureau of Mines, a federal agency properly qualified to conduct such investigations, has requested of the Congress of the United States an appropriation for the construction, equipment and operation of an experimental station for such investigations, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That this, the twenty-third annual convention of the American Mining Congress does hereby approve of the plans of the U. S. Bureau of Mines for investigations on oil shale and further urges upon the Congress of the United States the necessity of favorably considering the appropriation requested.

Opposing Federal Control of Bituminous Coal Industry.

INTRODUCED BY GEORGE WOLFE, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEREAS, For the past eleven months in certain sections of the United States, there has existed a shortage of bituminous coal, and

WHEREAS, It has been charged that certain tonnage of bituminous coal in certain sections of the United States has been sold by the producers at excessive and exorbitant figures, and

WHEREAS, Today in the minds of certain of our lawmakers exists a strong belief that government supervision and control of the bituminous coal industry is of earnest consideration, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the fuel supply problem, in so far as bituminous coal is concerned, is

one of transportation and that the recent evils of coal speculation were the result of such transportation shortage, and should not be charged against the coal producers who were helpless in this emergency, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we feel that no condition exists in the bituminous coal industry, at this time, calling for federal control of the bituminous coal mines of our country, such as has been advocated by Senator Calder of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and that, if the industry is let alone that the present cooperation between transportation, producers and labor will continue, and the present high tonnage production will be maintained which will necessarily clear away certain evils heretofore complained of.

Against Pending Blue-Sky Legislation.

INTRODUCED BY M. B. TOMBLIN AND ROBERT I. KERR.

BE IT RESOLVED, by the delegates to the twenty-third annual convention of The American Mining Congress, held in Denver, Colorado, November 15 to 19, 1920, that we are opposed to all proposed enactments now pending in Congress providing for so-called "Blue-Sky" legislation"

The McFadden Bill.

INTRODUCED BY THE GOLD COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, The government of the United States is justly committed to the gold standard; and

WHEREAS, The maintenance of a healthy gold mining industry is absolutely essential to the maintenance of a gold standard; and

WHEREAS, The gold mining industry of the United States is in deplorable straits, having almost ceased to function, and it is necessary to apply immediate measures for relief; and

WHEREAS, The McFadden Bill, H. R. 13201, offers the best present solution of the problem;

RESOLVED, That The American Mining Congress, in convention assembled, heartily endorses the McFadden Bill, and pledges its support to the measure, and urges a like support on the part of all our citizens who have at heart the maintenance of the gold standard and the common welfare of the country.

Proposal to Amend Oil Shale Section of Leasing Law.

INTRODUCED BY H. H. SCHWARTZ.

WHEREAS, in various parts of the West, particularly in the states of Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming, there exist bedded deposits of sandstone, limestone, and other rocks impregnated with bituminous or similar organic matter in solid or semi-solid form which may be utilized commercially and which are not oil shales, and

WHEREAS, No provision for prospecting, developing, or leasing such deposits is made under the existing laws;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That The American Mining Congress recommend to the Congress of the United States that Section 21 of the Act of February 25, 1920 (Public 146), known as the Oil Shale Section of the Leasing Law, be amended so as to include all lands containing valuable deposits of bituminous or similar organic material in solid or semi-solid form.

Bi-Partizan Tax Board.

INTRODUCED BY TAX CONFERENCE.

WHEREAS, The immediate need of the present moment is a definite fixing of the past tax liability for each tax payer, especially for the war years, 1917, 1918 and 1919, and this need is emphasized by the present unstable business conditions; and

WHEREAS, This need for prompt final tax determination for the war years is so vital as to require immediate provision for final settlement of all unsettled cases for the years 1917, 1918, 1919;

RESOLVED, That The American Mining Congress recommend to the Federal Congress the enactment of a statute authorizing the President to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a bi-partisan board of ten men, composed of lawyers, accountants, engineers and business men, who will sit for a period of one year, to pass upon and settle the cases of taxation arising during or consequent upon the war-time period of 1917 to 1919, both inclusive. The powers of such board to be of the broadest character; to summon witnesses, to compel the production of books and papers, to determine questions of fact and law, and to make assessments under both the general terms of the statutes and those special remedial provisions embodied in Section 219 of the Revenue Act of 1917 and Sections 327 and 328 of the Revenue Act of 1918.

The board to be given power to compromise taxes in cases where the need arises, and should be given a power which is not now provided for in our statutes, namely, to postpone the payment of taxes for reasonable periods, or to provide for their payment in installments where the board deems it necessary in order to prevent undue hardship on the tax-payer, requiring, of course, adequate security from the taxpayers to safeguard the interests of the revenue.

We strongly urge that the board shall be an independent body separate and apart from the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Treasury Department.

The board should have authority to remand the case to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, with instructions how to close it, or on the other hand to summarily dispose of the case and determine the final assessment.

If, however, a determination and assessment is made in the case of any taxpayer and an agreement in writing signed by the taxpayer and the board that such determination and assessment shall be final and conclusive, then (except upon a showing of fraud, malfeasance or misrepresentation of fact materially affecting the determination or assessment thus made) the statute shall provide that the case shall not be reopened or the determination and assessment modified by any officer, employee or agent of the United States, and no suit, action or assessment shall be entertained by any court of the United States.

The board to be a large board, one composed of ten members since the work it will perform may be divided into three or four general classes. The full board should not be required to sit in every case; three members should constitute a sufficient quorum to hear and determine the case, although more members may sit on complicated or important cases. The decision in each case should be subject to the written approval of a majority of the board, including those members who sat on the case.

The board shall have the power to refuse to hear any appeals that they may deem frivolous or vexatious. It shall prescribe rules and regulations for its procedure and the hearing of cases. Proper recourse to the courts to lie from any decision of the board, by any taxpayer dissatisfied with the decision of the board.

A sufficient appropriation should be made to adequately compensate the members of the board and to enable the board to employ an adequate staff of clerks and assistants. In addition it should have power to call upon the Bureau of In-

ternal Revenue for such auditing or other assistance as it might require in any particular case.

We believe the energetic impartial operation of such a board, clothed with broad and ample powers suggested, would result in the settlement of practically all the cases of war taxation within a year, and leave the department free to carry on its current work. The expeditious settlement and assessments accomplished through the medium of such a board would save in interest alone many times the appropriation needed therefor.

Urging Repeal of War and Excess Profits Taxes.

INTRODUCED BY TAX CONFERENCE.

WHEREAS, The burdens created by the Excess War Profits Tax Law have become an excessive burden upon business and a deterrent to investment and the undertakings of new business enterprises;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we most earnestly urge upon Congress the immediate repeal of the War Profits and Excess Profits Taxes.

Deduction and Depletion.

INTRODUCED BY TAX CONFERENCE.

WHEREAS, The Department of Internal Revenue, having under the 1909 Tax Law contended that the net proceeds of mines constituted profits and were all taxable without any deduction for depletion; basing such contention on the general practice of the mining industry at that time, and having succeeded in establishing that view in the courts;

BE IT RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Congress that the rule now adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in ascertaining the invested capital of mining corporations by which a deduction is made from profits for each unit of minerals removed since the commencement of mining operations down to the year 1916, regardless of actual conditions, actual facts and valuations of the mining property, is inconsistent and unfair; and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, That this Congress take steps to present its reasons to the Bureau of Internal Revenue supporting an abrogation of such rule.

Tariff On Metals and Minerals.

INTRODUCED BY A. G. MACKENZIE, SALT LAKE CITY.

BE IT RESOLVED, By The American Mining Congress in Twenty-third Annual Convention assembled, that we favor the imposition at the earliest possible date of such United States custom duties or tariffs on metals, minerals, and metalliferous and mineral products, presented for entry into the United States from foreign countries as shall be sufficient to enable United States producers of like or similar metals, minerals, and metalliferous and mineral products, to meet such foreign competition and continue to maintain American standards of wages and living conditions.

Revision of Freight Rates On Ores.

PRESENTED BY CALIFORNIA METAL & MINERAL PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

COLORADO CHAPTER, AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS.

COLORADO METAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION.

MONTANA MINING ASSOCIATION.

NEVADA MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

NEW MEXICO CHAPTER, AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS.

UTAH CHAPTER, AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON STATE METAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS, The continued production of metals and consequently the employment of large numbers of men as well as the profitable operations of the ore carrying railroads are all dependent, to a very large extent, upon reasonable and living freight rates; and

WHEREAS, Due to the peculiar character of the rate structure under which ores are moved, the rate advances of June 25, 1918, and of August 26, 1920, have resulted in placing an undue proportion of the burden of furnishing additional revenue to the carriers upon the metal mining, smelting and refining businesses;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Congress, immediate steps should be taken by the carriers and ore producers and shippers, jointly, to secure such readjustment and revision of the present ore rates as will permit of the continued operation of the metal mines and, at the same time, will give to the carrier a just and reasonable compensation for the services rendered by it.

Approving Mining Congress Stand on Minerals Separation.

INTRODUCED BY GILBERT H. MONTAGUE.

WHEREAS, On November 12, 1918, the Federal Trade Commission commenced a proceeding against the Minerals Separation North American Corporation; and

WHEREAS, The American Mining Congress has lent its assistance in developing and presenting evidence in connection with this proceeding;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By The American Mining Congress in Convention assembled, with members and representatives present from every mining state in the Union;

That The American Mining Congress hereby in-dorses and commends the proceeding of the Federal Trade Commission against the Minerals Separation, North American Corporation, and in-dorses and approves the action of the officers and counsel of The American Mining Congress in supporting the commission's proceeding; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That The American Mining Congress hereby pledges the assistance of its officers, its counsel, its chapters, and its members to assist the Federal Trade Commission in this proceeding.

War Minerals Relief Appropriations.

INTRODUCED BY WAR MINERALS CONFERENCE.

BE IT RESOLVED, That The American Mining Congress urge the retention in statu quo of the appropriation provided in Section 5, of the Act of March 2, 1919 (40th U. S. Statutes, page 1272), until such time as further congressional legislation be enacted and the claimants under this said Act of March 2, 1919, shall have received the relief intended to be granted thereunder, and that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of The American Mining Congress are empowered to take such action in this behalf as they deem necessary and proper.

Right of Appeal for War Mineral Claimants.

INTRODUCED BY WAR MINERALS CONFERENCE.

WHEREAS, In Section 5 of the Act of March 2, 1919 (Fortieth Statutes, page 1272), provision was

made to pay producers of chrome, tungsten, manganese and pyrites net losses suffered by them in an effort to comply with the requests or demands of the Governmental agencies mentioned therein to produce the said minerals required by the exigencies of the war and appropriating the sum of \$8,500,000 therefor; and

WHEREAS, Under the constructions which have been placed upon this law, many claimants thereunder protest that they have not received the relief this law was intended to administer; and

WHEREAS, The present administration of this Act is approaching completion;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Mining Congress urge the immediate passage of H. R. 13091 by the House of Representatives, which bill has already been passed by the Senate, and been favorably recommended to the House by unanimous report of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and accords to claimants who have not received adequate awards under this Act the right of appeal to the Court of Claims from the decision of the Secretary of the Interior.

Urging Passage of Timberlake Bill.

INTRODUCED BY TARIFF CONFERENCE.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Mining Congress favors the speedy passage of the Timberlake Bill (H. R. 4437) for the protection of tungsten and its products, which has passed the House, and is now pending upon the calendar of the Senate, with a favorable report from the Senate Finance Committee.

To Prevent Dumping.

INTRODUCED BY TARIFF CONFERENCE.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Mining Congress support legislation to prevent the dumping of the products of foreign mineral industries on the shores of this country at prices so far below the cost of domestic production as to make competition of domestic mineral industries impossible.

Better Information On Mines and Quarries.

INTRODUCED BY A. G. MACKENZIE.

RESOLVED, By the American Mining Congress in convention assembled, that we favor and will co-operate with such joint action by the Federal Congress, the Bureau of the Census and such other governmental agencies as may beneficially participate therein to the end that more informative data than those now available be collected, compiled and published by the national government, and that if found necessary to accomplish this result, a special census of mines and quarries be authorized and made.

For Reductions in Freight and Price Charges.

INTRODUCED BY W. J. LORING.

BE IT RESOLVED, That in order to bring about a return to normal conditions as rapidly as possible, it is the judgment and request of the American Mining Congress that the manufacturers and sellers of mining supplies and equipment reduce prices and public carriers reduce freight charges in accord with the present economic trend, to the end that the mining industry may resume its normal activity.

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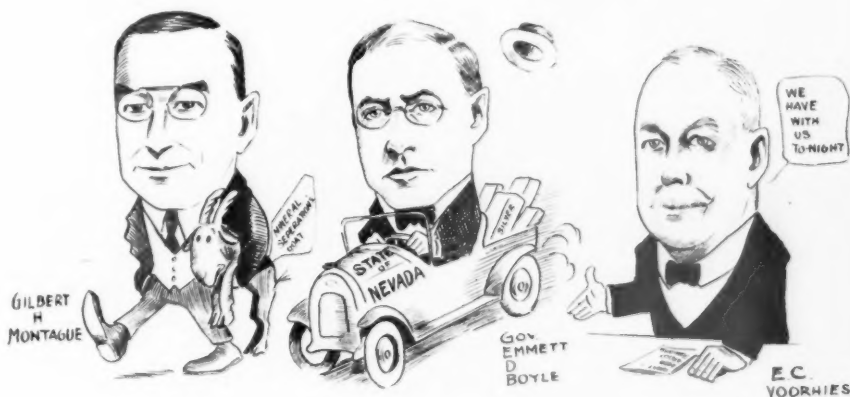
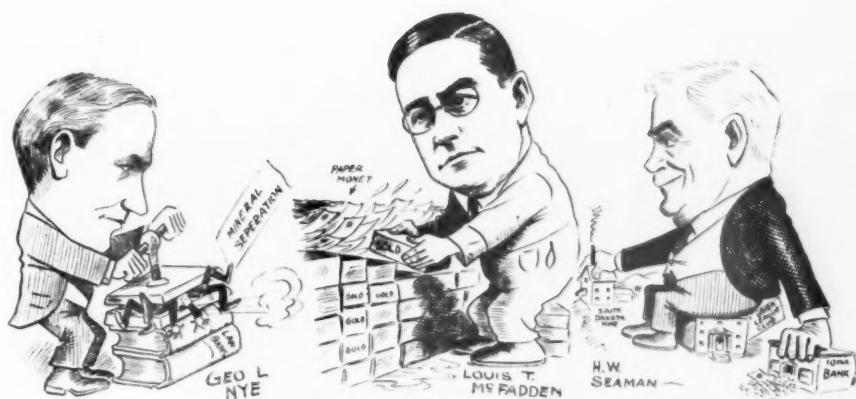
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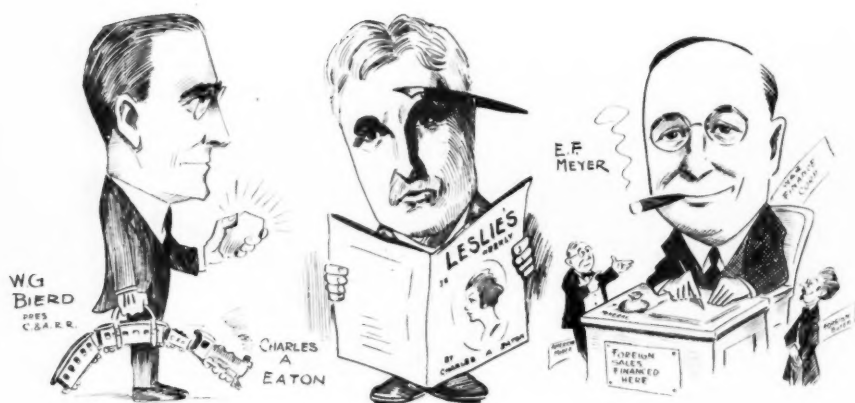
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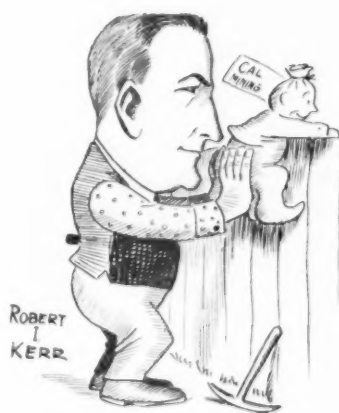
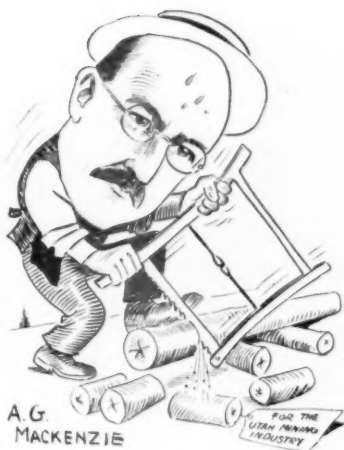
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ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE NATIONAL MINE TAX CONFERENCE

That the problem of federal taxation is not concerned alone with the urgent need for reformation of the revenue laws was developed at the National Mine Tax Conference as part of the annual convention proceedings of the American Mining Congress at Denver.

No less important to industry is the prompt and decisive determination of war tax liabilities for prior years. That the burden of delay and uncertainty may be eliminated the convention proposed, by the unanimously adopted resolution published elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL, the creation of an independent, bi-partisan board of ten special commissioners of revenue, vested with sufficient authority to pass upon and settle cases consequent upon the war-time period of 1917 to 1919, inclusive.

The recommendation followed a careful study of the subject of delayed assessments and accumulated tax controversies by the Tax Committee of the American Mining Congress and the submission to the conference of a special report. The committee observed that:

"The numerous changes in the personnel of the bureau have increased the delay and uncertainty in the settlement of back taxes and there is now no prospect of the excess profits taxes being finally settled within any reasonable period, unless new and radical steps are taken.

"Many large taxpayers, employing expert talent to present and argue their cases, have been able to settle their taxes with the department for the war period and up to the present date. But thousands of smaller taxpayers find their cases still unsettled, even so far back as 1917, and are either worrying over the amount of additional taxes they may be called upon to pay, or are blissfully unconscious of the claim which the government may at any moment assert against them.

Existing Business Uncertainty.

"By reason of the large amounts involved in excess-profits taxes, this situation leads, on the one hand, to extreme uncertainty in business, to hesitation in entering upon new transactions, to a tendency towards conservation of capital in the form of cash or securities. On the other hand, many taxpayers are now risking their funds in new enterprises, and when the government eventually comes to assert its claim to a part of those funds it may find that they have been dissipated or invested in such assets that liquidation cannot take place except at great loss to the taxpayer. The difficulty of borrowing money to pay taxes is now extremely great, and, no doubt, will increase as time goes on.

"Many taxpayers have come forward with the facts pertaining to their cases and have settled the matter of their tax liability for the war period. Many others have held back; postponing and delaying consideration of their cases as long as possible. Your committee believes we must see to it that these delinquent citizens be made to bear their just share of the war tax burden without further quibble and delay. Still other taxpayers have, by reason of circumstances surrounding their particular cases, been compelled to pay an unjust amount of war taxes and they should receive prompt and effective relief. Some cases are indeed impossible of settlement within the strict terms of the statute. We may as well recognize this fact and proceed directly to a com-

promise settlement of such cases on terms fair to the taxpayer and government alike. These considerations, and in fact every consideration of both government and taxpayer, points to the absolute necessity of cleaning up the situation which now confronts the business world and hampers the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the difficult task of carrying on its current business in a post-war period that has many problems of its own.

Why Not Clean Up the Taxes?

"Cleaning up the back taxes for the years in which the excess-profits tax was in force is an extraordinary and complex proposition. It is analogous in some respects to the necessity of clearing up the multitude of claims against the War and Navy Departments of the government, to which Congress has given special attention. If Congress has deemed it advisable to take extraordinary steps to settle claims of citizens against the government why should it not take such steps to finally dispose of the old and indefinite claims which lie against taxpayers for the same period and arising under somewhat similar conditions?"

"We respectfully submit that the problems of our extraordinary wartime taxation should be solved with the greatest diligence, and that this cannot be done by leaving the matter to the routine activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, limited as it is in its operations by strict statutory and departmental rules and procedure all tending to delay and indecision."

It is recommended that the board of special commissioners should consist of lawyers, accountants, engineers and business men, with powers sufficiently broad to summon witnesses, compel the production of books and papers, determine questions of fact and law and to make compromise assessments. A further point of interest and importance is the proposal to allow the commissioners to postpone payment of taxes for reasonable periods, or to provide for payment in installments where necessary to prevent undue hardship. That their accomplishments should not become confused and delayed by inconsequential disputes it is provided that the board should have the power to refuse

to hear appeals deemed "frivolous or vexatious," an important discretionary privilege exercised by a somewhat similar body which now operates as a part of the English revenue system.

Advantage to the Government.

It is believed that Congress will favorably entertain the proposal, as the cost of maintaining such a special board for a limited period would prove negligible compared with the interest alone on expedited revenue receipts. The relief to the Revenue Bureau, enabling it to overtake current work, is presented as an additional practical consideration.

Following its action on means to effect a clearance of accumulated taxes, the Tax Conference passed on to a consideration of the present and future problems of taxation of the mining industry. The proceedings were conducted by the Tax Committee, headed by Paul Armitage of New York and by Robert G. Wilson, chief of the Tax Division of the Congress, Mr. Armitage and Mr. George E. Holmes alternating as chairmen.

One of the most important addresses was made by J. C. Dick, chief of the Subdivision of Natural Resources of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who otherwise co-operated in the successful endeavor to limit the proceedings to discussions of the most practical nature.

One of the most interesting points raised by Mr. Dick was the method of determining annual allowances for depletion, and the question whether the present procedure can be improved and yet remain practically equitable. Mr. Dick inclined toward the belief that keeping the depletion account on a basis that would represent the ratio of cost to known value of ore reserves, namely, on a percentage of profits basis, would more accurately measure the true depletion, as opposed to the present unit of extraction method.

"Suppose we have a mine of 1,000,000 tons of ore in 1920; that we can foresee the economic conditions that will prevail during the next ten years," said Mr. Dick, "and can ascertain definitely that in 1921 to 1923 the operating profits will be \$1 a ton, from 1923 to 1926 we can make \$4 a ton profit, from 1926 to 1927 \$2 a ton profit, and from 1927 to 1930 \$1 a ton profit or a total of \$2,000,000 operating earnings. Let us further assume that conditions are such that we must mine at the rate of 100,000 tons annually and that we had paid for the mine \$1,000,000. Would we deplete the mine at \$1 a ton annually or on the basis of 50 per cent of the profits?"

Views of J. C. Dick.

"The fair market value, as determined by the present value method, may be a close approximation of the truth, but a depletion deduction from income, based upon a percentage that comprehends the relationship of cost and earnings, or the anticipated spread of profits that was used in the calculation for valuation, more accurately expresses the true depletion that the ore reserves suffer annually.

"In the illustration used above, whether you take 50 per cent of your income as an annual deduction for depletion, or deplete on a unit method basis of \$1 per ton, you obtain a million dollars of capital value through depletion deductions during the ten years. But as you did not sustain like depletion annually, would it not have been more logical to have taken depletion on actual amounts sustained, or 50 per cent of the profits. If it were logical in this case, it seems to me it would still be more so where the ore reserves, cost of production and sales price of metals are but an approximation.

"The percentage of income as depletion deduction will return to the taxpayer as a much closer approximation to the intrinsic value of the property than a unit method of depletion would, and in any appraisal method the closer the fair market value approaches the intrinsic value, the more accurate was the appraisal. Likewise, as the percentage method of depletion more closely approaches the true depletion, to that extent does the true depletion approach the reasonable depletion mentioned in the law."

However, Mr. Dick explained that the present method of determining depletion allowances is governed by Regulations 45, "which is still the primary, as it is also the post-graduate, textbook in the Internal Revenue school of taxation," and that in his present capacity his work is only to assist in the administration of the law as it stands.

Article 839, Regulations 45, afforded grounds for considerable discussion and finally a resolution, adopted by the convention, protesting against the inconsistency and unfairness of the Revenue Bureau's rule. Article 839 provides that "depletion, like depreciation, must be recognized in all cases in which it occurs. Depletion attaches to each unit of mineral or other property removed, and the denial of a deduction in computing net income under the Act of August 5, 1909, or the limitation upon the amount of the deduction allowed under the Act of October 3, 1913, does not relieve the corporation of its obligation to make proper provision for depletion of its property in computing its surplus and undivided profits."

Depletion and Invested Capital.

A carefully prepared paper on the subject was presented by William B. Gower, the well known New York accountant and writer on accounting subjects, who deposed that "the depletion rule adopted by the bureau in 1917, while suitable and valid for its purpose of administering recent income and profits tax laws, has no validity apart from that purpose. The rule is an artificial product of income tax administration, which has no bearing or effect upon permanent principles of accounting, or upon the established accounting rules for ascertaining the true profits or losses derived from mining. Much less may the administrative depletion rule be regarded, as the bureau appears to regard it, as embodying accepted accounting principles which may be applied to a revision of the profit accountings of mining corporations for a generation back, for the purpose of removing an imaginary taint of original capital from the residue of their past profits, and by this means deprive them of scores of millions of dollars of invested capital.

"Income and profits, as was said by the Supreme Court in the Stratton case, must be, and can only be what are 'commonly dealt with in legislation' as income and profits. They are to be determined by considerations which have their influence upon men of affairs, and not by actuarial calculations of 'pure' income or subtle mathematical abstractions."

The cause and effect of the departmental rule from an accounting view led to a discussion of the legal aspects of the question by Mr. Armitage, Mr. Blackman and others. Apart from the technical and statutory considerations, however, there arose the simple equitable question of the enforcement of reduction of invested capital by amounts rejected by the courts prior to 1913 as improper deductions from income.

The conference found itself indebted upon several occasions to the presence of Robert N. Miller of Washington, D. C., former Solicitor of Internal Revenue, who made several addresses and entered freely into the discussions.

In his principal paper, "The Problem of Next Year's Taxes," Mr. Miller observed that "it is regrettably clear that the amount to be raised by taxation for 1921 is no less than for 1920. Laws can be changed at this time only by equalizing the burden, not by lightening it."

"The crying present need of every business of every kind is to find out once and for all what its tax bill to date is," he continued. "At the present moment there is hardly a single corporate taxpayer that is sure all its tax is paid. The suspense in some cases

is destructive of opportunity and fatal to successful operation. The Department realizes this. The need can not be supplied without Congressional action.

As Seen by R. N. Miller.

"I have been inside the Bureau of Internal Revenue and I have been outside, and I can say with emphasis and conviction that the delays and denials, the uncertainties and the harshnesses, which would test the sanity of Solomon and the temper of a tar baby, are due, primarily, to the unexampled difficulties of the problem. Congress has not given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or to any one else, the power to decide what tax would be fair for each taxpayer. It has given him the task of administering a law which, with a few exceptions, is laid down unchangeably.

"We cannot afford to cut expenses in the administration of the tax law, but in other government expenditures substantial reductions seem possible. The greatest hope for tax relief lies in that; if our government does not spend so much, it will not have to collect so much in taxes. There is here a great and difficult field for constructive statesmanship; whoever can diminish the annual expenditure of the government will earn the gratitude of his fellow citizens."

Mr. Miller made many suggestions to taxpayers to prove helpful in their relations with the Revenue Bureau, but admonished them to avoid any act which could be regarded as an attempt to exert influence. Any action which might be construed as the exercise of influence from any source is certain to be regarded as an admission that the case is not a strong one on its merits.

R. C. Allen, vice president of the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association and a member of the Tax Committee of the Mining Congress, presented and elaborated upon the tentative report of the Allied Tax Committee of the National Industrial Tax Conference. Mr. Allen explained the conclusions upon which the voluminous report, which recommends substitutes for the excess profits tax, was founded, and described the difficulties of the task.

The Allied Tax Committee, upon which the Mining Congress is well represented, is now engaged in the preparation of its final report, to be submitted to the Third National Tax Conference in New York early in January. The tentative report, upon motion of the Denver conference, was referred to the members of the Mining Congress with request for suggestions and criticisms to be filed at once with headquarters at Washington. The conference passed to the general

convention a resolution, subsequently unanimously approved, calling for the repeal of the war profits and excess profits taxes.

Other authorities who addressed the Tax Conference were George E. Holmes, author of "Holmes on Taxation," New York; T. O. McGrath, accountant, Bisbee, Arizona; Cass Fisher, petroleum geologist, Denver, and a number of convention delegates who proved students of tax problems.

Mr. McGrath lucidly explained the application of the principle of "realized appreciation" to the computation of invested capital, illustrated by a carefully prepared chart. He pointed out that many mining companies, unfamiliar with the principle, had failed to take advantage of the benefit of the increased capital due thereto.

1919 Peat Production.

There was a decided decrease in both the quantity and value of domestic peat marketed in 1919, according to the recently issued report of K. W. Cottrell of the U. S. Geological Survey. The total production for the year was 69,197 tons valued at \$705,532, or an average of \$10.20 per ton. This was a decrease of 35 per cent in quantity and 33 per cent in value, but an increase of 44 cents in the price per ton compared with 1918.

As in previous years almost the entire output was consumed either as a direct fertilizer or as a nitrogenous ingredient of commercial fertilizer. Of the total production 54,690 tons valued at \$557,240 were used in this manner.

MINES BUREAU OFFICIALS CALLED TO MEET AT BERKELEY

A meeting of the superintendents of all experiment stations conducted by the Bureau of Mines west of the Mississippi River will be held in Berkeley, California, January 24-25. The superintendents will report on the status of their work and outline plans for the future. The conferences will be directed by E. A. Holbrook, assistant director of the Bureau of Mines, and Dorsey A. Lyon, chief of the mines experiment stations.

Soviet Gold Outlawed.

In order to make impossible the use of Bolshevik gold for propaganda or any other purpose in this country, the Treasury Department has instructed its assay offices to refuse all Russian gold so long as there is a shadow of suspicion that it is of Soviet origin.

FLOTATION CONFERENCE

At the Flotation Conference, which was one of the largest and most interesting parts of the Denver convention, addresses were made by W. C. Russell, Denver mining engineer, and George L. Nye and Gilbert H. Montague, counsel for the American Mining Congress, covering every phase of the Minerals Separation controversy, particularly the sensational evidence brought out at the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of Minerals Separation North American Corporation.

Alfred A. Cook, counsel and director of the North American Corporation, spoke two hours, but said he did not care to reply to the charges because the Federal Trade Commission investigation was still continuing. He devoted considerable time to proving that Minerals Separation was loyal during the war and that it had no German connections.

The sessions of the Flotation Conference were enlivened by sharp discussion as to whether Minerals Separation licensees would be required to continue paying royalties after the patent rights on the particular Minerals Separation processes which they were using expired. Mr. Cook admitted he was uninformed on this question. At the suggestion of the conference he telegraphed his New York office and received a reply to the effect that licensees would not be compelled to continue paying royalties after the expiration of patent rights on the particular processes they were using. Mr. Cook and Minerals Separation were warmly praised and everybody was happy until subsequent discussion developed the existence of a "joker" in the concession.

The "joker" is contained in the license agreement, one clause of which provides that a licensee would be obliged to continue paying royalties if Minerals Separation believed that the process he was using came under any of the scores of other patents held by Minerals Separation, and that by the terms of the license agreement every licensee agreed never to dispute or object to any interpretation which Minerals Separation might place on these additional patents. The high hopes which Mr. Cook's apparent concession raised among his listeners were dispelled and the discussion closed with the peremptory statement by Mr. Cook that he had nothing further to say or concede.

The American Mining Congress passed strong resolutions urging the Federal Trade Commission to press to the limit its proceedings against Minerals Separation.

MINERALS SEPARATION CASE CONTINUES—SOME VERY INTERESTING EVIDENCE

During recent months the Federal Trade Commission has held further hearings in San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Denver in its proceeding against Minerals Separation, Ltd., calling thirty-one witnesses, taking fifteen hundred pages of testimony and introducing a thousand pages of exhibits to support its contention that the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act had been violated. Claude R. Porter and Gaylord R. Hawkins, the commission's counsel, attacked the respondents from many angles, with an effectiveness which may be inferred from the comment of the Minerals Separation counsel that the action seemed to be becoming "a matter of considerable importance."

Licensees of Minerals Separation who were called to the witness stand gave

illuminating reasons for having taken a license. Non-licensees testified to the prohibitive royalties demanded. Men prominent in the mining world, such as T. J. Hoover and T. A. Rickard, charged under oath that Minerals Separation had retarded the development of flotation. Owners of patented flotation machines told of contracts submitted by Minerals Separation, asking twenty-five per cent of their profits. The chief engineer of Minerals Separation boasted of the value of their technical knowledge, and licensees testified to seeking and obtaining help from the Bureau of Mines and from outside engineers after Minerals Separation's technical knowledge had failed.

"A highly dishonorable proceeding," "a gouge," "a hold-up," were among the terms applied by an official of a Minerals Separation licensee to an attempted increase of royalty rates from three and one-half or four cents to twelve cents. This licensee was then managed by Herbert Salinger, who, by his own admission in a letter put in evidence, had "secured by devious and most unethical means a sample of X cake" for John Ballot, president of Minerals Separation North American Corporation, and who directed espionage activities in behalf of that corporation according to testimony of Mr. Ballot and also Mr. Gregory, who is vice-president of the corporation.

According to the president of this licensee, "our understanding was that it (the royalty) would be a three and one-half or four cent rate" and "that (agreement) was with Mr. Dick." With reference to the rates given Mr. Dick, who was an official of the licensee company, Mr. Nutter, Minerals Separation's chief engineer, wrote to Mr. Salinger: "I see no reason for expecting that the terms would be altered, as the material remains the same." A month later, Mr. Nutter wired to Mr. Salinger: "According to telegram from New York if you will undertake to guarantee six cents per ton minimum matter can go through without delay, otherwise royalty will have to be taken up with London." Mr. Salinger protested vigorously against this increase, but Minerals Separation was constructing flotation machines for him, and after receiving another wire from Mr. Nutter stating that the signing of the six-cent license "will facilitate construction," Mr. Salinger agreed to sign. Mr. Nutter then refused to ship the flotation machine until he received cash and notes in payment. This demand was also complied with, because, according to the testimony, all their other equipment was already on the road.

A month after this jump to six cents, Mr. Nutter wrote Salinger: "The London Board refuse to agree to the six-cent

minimum royalty provided for—and insists that this material pays a flat royalty of twelve cents per ton." Mr. Salinger was told to sign "if you are not to be delayed in starting," and was at the same time informed that the machine was shipped, but to manufacturer's order. This was followed by a wire from Mr. Nutter, stating the machinery would be released only upon execution of the twelve-cent license, and another stating that "London's attitude" was final.

"It was altogether unfair and improper to try and increase it (the royalty) two hundred per cent, or up to twelve cents," declared the president of the licensee company in his testimony before the commission. "We considered it a gouge, a hold-up on the part of his company to attempt at that stage of the game to force us into paying a higher royalty by withholding the machinery that we had bought and paid for."

The licensee company refused to be "held up" and replevined the machinery, and Minerals Separation "finally agreed to the six-cent license."

"Patents Cover Flotation."

Dr. Gregory, testifying before the commission in New York, declared that the Minerals Separation system "is no monopoly for anybody"; but Mr. Nutter, chief engineer of Minerals Separation, North American Corporation, testifying in San

Francisco, stated: "I believe that our process patents cover, broadly, the commercial application of flotation, and where a commercial operation is going on, that is, using flotation, that is presumptive evidence to my mind that they are infringing some one of our patents. Any oil flotation wherein they make a froth, that is pretty apt to come under one or more of our patents.

"I think I told him that he knew they were infringing," continued Mr. Nutter.

"How were they infringing?" asked the commission's counsel.

"Well, using flotation," was Mr. Nutter's reply.

What Is Infringement?

This fairly illustrates the testimony of Mr. Nutter and his assistants on the subject of what constituted infringement of Minerals Separation patents. While they made general claims of a sweeping nature as to what their patents cover, and referred broadly to their sixty or seventy patents, they all disclaimed specific knowledge as to what the various patents actually covered and wherein operators infringed them.

"Haven't you taken up with these infringers the question as to what constitutes infringements?" asked the commission's counsel.

"I don't recollect that has ever come up. I think it has always been taken for granted by both sides that they were infringers, replied Mr. Nutter. "They know well enough they are infringing; we don't have to tell them."

"What process did the Mining Company infringe?" Mr. Nutter was asked.

"Well, I would not be able to answer that definitely," replied Mr. Nutter, "because I have never been in their place. I understand they are using the Janney machine and making a concentrate by means of oil flotation. That is about the only idea I have of it, which is presumptive evidence that they are infringing, according to my point of view."

"Which of your seventy patents, either process or apparatus, in your opinion is the Mining Company infringing?" asked the commission's counsel.

"I have not enough knowledge to say about that one way or the other, but the fact that they are using flotation is presumptive evidence to me that they are infringing," replied Mr. Nutter.

"And you then put them on your infringement file?" continued the commission's counsel.

"Certainly," answered Mr. Nutter.

"You can tell infringer," said Mr. Nutter instructing his field representatives, "that it is impossible for him to use more than one per cent of oil without infringing certain of our other patents, such as the solution patent, and they will have to settle sooner or later on a basis of some one of our patents in any event."

Infringement Lists.

"Our sources of information," Mr. Nutter testified, referring to so-called infringers of Minerals Separation patents, "were the technical press, the Mines Handbook and information given to us from time to time that we pick up in the different mining fields. We have gone on the theory that no man can build a mill or build improvements to the mill without its getting sooner or later into the news columns of the technical press or local papers.

"We have made up a list of infringers, of people using flotation that we check up from time to time, and sometimes it is incorrect, and sometimes it is correct," continued Mr. Nutter.

"Every user of flotation, not a Minerals Separation licensee is on our infringement list.

"There are dozens of names on this list of those who merely experimented with flotation."

Counsel for the commission asked Mr. Nutter whether the names on the list were all infringers.

"My opinion is that they are all infringers," Mr. Nutter replied.

Under questioning from his own counsel, Mr. Nutter was asked if there were not 250 to 350 infringers. He replied, "Well, there are possibly that many names on our preliminary infringement list. I don't think there are that many actually operating the infringements of our patents. I should think something less than 100, perhaps."

Letters were sent by Minerals Separation's patent counsel to the companies on the infringement list notifying them of infringement and demanding an accounting if they wished to avoid a legal action. Concerning these letters, Mr. Nutter testified: "I think that those letters which were sent out were before any of these field investigations were made. I think those were based mainly on what we had clipped from technical papers."

What the Royalty Buys.

Throughout the hearings, officials and employees of Minerals Separation have emphasized the benefits to be derived from sign-

ing a license and paying the royalties demanded.

"It is our belief," said Mr. Nutter, "that our technical knowledge of the use of flotation alone, if there were not any patents at all, is worth more than the royalty to our licensees—just our knowledge of the technique."

To ascertain the value to the mine operator the government counsel questioned some who had received the benefit of this "technical knowledge" of Minerals Separation. One licensee sent samples of ore to Mr. Nutter to be tested, and was informed, "From the tests we have so far made it can be assumed that from the ores amenable to flotation I think a little bit better than 90 per cent can be expected in a concentrate." This report encouraged the licensee, and a mill was accordingly erected under the directions and plans of Minerals Separation.

"After you started the mill, what recoveries did you make?" asked the commission's counsel.

"We made very poor recoveries; in July, we made 54 per cent recovery; in August 62 per cent, in September 60 per cent."

A call for assistance was sent to Minerals Separation, and several suggested changes were promptly made, but there was no lasting improvement. The licensee then wrote Mr. Nutter "very earnestly," because he felt that "they were largely responsible, and that they should accept the responsibility of getting us on our feet," but no help came. The licensee communicated with Will H. Coghill, of the United States Bureau of Mines. Mr. Coghill said the ore was being ground too fine. Minerals Separation had complained that it was not ground fine enough. Under Mr. Coghill, the ore was coarsely ground and the oils changed and in two months the recovery had increased from 60 per cent in September, under Minerals Separation direction, to 80 per cent in November, under Mr. Coghill's direction, according to the testimony.

The "Burdensome Charge."

Mr. Nutter's private views on the reasonableness of the royalty were given in a letter to North American Corporation: "I am becoming more and more convinced that our royalties are too high, and am getting together data which I think will show that we are losing out financially through charging a royalty which is considered too high."

T. J. Hoover, whose experience with flotation dates back to the early days, and who is recognized as an expert on mining processes generally and the flotation process in particular, stated: "A careful inspection

of the royalties charged by the flotation process, compared with the royalties charged elsewhere in the metallurgy industry, convinces me they are excessive."

A licensee of Minerals Separation testified that his relations with Minerals Separation had been pleasant. "I understood you to say," inquired the Mineral Separation counsel, "that your relations with the Minerals Separation Company under your license agreement were pleasant?" "Yes," was the gratifying answer. "And you are entirely satisfied with your contract?" continued the Minerals Separation counsel, "except that I think the royalty is too high," was the reply. "Under present conditions we regard it as entirely too high. When I am not making any money at all, it becomes a very burdensome charge."

Even Minerals Separation field men who testified disclosed the dissatisfaction among operators on this point. "Tried to get them to take up the proposition of securing a license with Minerals Separation Company," said one Minerals Separation representative, "and they told me that it would be practically impossible to pay a royalty of two-fifths of a cent a pound at the present price of spelter, at that time, and be able to operate flotation under those conditions, that at the price of zinc at that time they would have to discontinue use of flotation." Another Minerals Separation representative told of an operator who "said frankly that he could not afford to take a license and pay the royalty." Similar statements were made by half a dozen other witnesses, who variously characterized the toll levied by Minerals Separation as "prohibitive," "exorbitant," "excessive" and "a hold-up."

"Monstrous Claims."

"I became impressed with the fact that the claims of this company were so monstrous," testified T. J. Hoover, "and so in excess of the claim that they had previously made that I considered I had a serious duty to perform." Part of this serious duty was to make public a treatise on flotation written by two prominent Minerals Separation engineers, Sulman and Picard, in 1905 or 1906, and given to Mr. Hoover by Sulman. It had been withheld by Mr. Hoover because of the "iniquitous contract" he had with Minerals Separation, which imposed secrecy upon him even after his resigning from the company. Mr. Hoover termed this feature of the contract "immoral and illegal," and "an iniquitous slavery," which has been a "constant burden and a handicap in my professional career."

The important bearing of the Sulman

and Picard treatise on the question of the merits of Minerals Separation claims with respect to flotation was developed by the testimony.

"The process of concentrating ores by means of flotation," Mr. Nutter had said, consists of "agitation, aeration and froth formation by the use of oils or soluble and certain other reagents. That, in a general way, is what we consider our process."

Mr. Hoover pointed out that Sulman and Picard in 1905 discussed in detail three flotation processes in addition to the Minerals Separation process—the Potter-DelPrat, the Froment and the Elmore vacuum; that all three processes formed a thick, coherent froth; that all three processes utilized air or gas as the exclusive lifting force; that all three processes involved the use of "a small quantity of oil, so minute as to form an infinitesimal film coating, which to all intents and purposes becomes a part and parcel of the particle in the mineral"; that two of them utilized the action of acid on carbonates.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Minerals Separation process was merely one of four flotation processes, all successful commercially, Mr. Nutter claimed that the use of any form of flotation infringes some Minerals Separation patent. Mr. Hoover testified that "the general statement that anyone using the flotation process was an infringer," and "all the statements of counsel and witnesses for the Minerals Separation in the various lawsuits would be classified under that same heading, as being inconsistent with the statements of fact in the book" (the Sulman and Picard treatise).

Various Flotation Processes.

Mr. Hoover visited Australia in 1907, in behalf of his employer, Minerals Separation. "I found on my arrival in Australia," he said, "four distinct flotation processes in operation: One known at that time as the Potter-DelPrat, one known as the DeBavay process, Minerals Separation process is the third, and the Elmore vacuum process is the fourth. I should say that the DelPrat process was installed on a very large scale for those days; it was the largest in the world. During the year 1908 the Potter-DelPrat process produced 65,000 tons of zinc concentrates; the DeBavay process produced 23,000 tons of zinc concentrates, and the Elmore process produced 50,000 tons—(total) 138,000 tons. The two (Minerals Separation) plants combined produced 127,000 tons of zinc concentrate."

Questioned concerning the present status of these processes in Australia, Mr. Hoover said: "The Potter-DelPrat plant at the

time of the closing down by the recent strike of Broken Hill was in good working order, working on as large a scale as it ever had in any of its period. The DeBavay had grown to be the largest plant in Australia, treating materials still successfully, and I have reason to believe is still in good working order. I have sort of lost track of the Elmore process in Australia."

Mr. Hoover further testified that each of these processes is capable of use in the competitive field generally; that for one kind of ore one process might be best adapted, while for a different ore another process would give the best results.

"Many Different Methods."

T. A. Rickard told of the circumstances surrounding the publication of Hoover's book on flotation, which was brought out by him. "I realized it was a book for which there would be a big demand. I realized he was an extremely well-fitted man to write such a book at that time. I told Mr. Hoover I would not be a party to the publication of the book without the consent of his former employers, but that I would try to get their consent. Mr. Hoover acted most frankly and fairly in the matter and agreed that this inspection should be made. The manuscript was sent to New York, to Dr. Gregory, I was told, and they had a cat and dog time of it for three or four months. The corrections were all accepted in good faith by Mr. Hoover and by me, as publisher, and the book was forthwith published." Thus Hoover's book was subjected to censorship by Minerals Separation although he was no longer in its employ.

"Flotation is one of the most remarkable methods of ore reduction that has been devised by man," said Mr. Rickard, "but of course, this does not apply to the one, but to the many different methods of doing it."

"The advancement of the art of flotation in America," said Mr. Rickard, "has been extremely slow, considering the importance of it." "The progress of the art in this country has been retarded by the attempt to impose secrecy upon the experiments and operations of those using the process, by means, of course, of this license agreement and other methods, but more particularly by the effort to tie individual metallurgists to the chariot-wheels of this patent-exploiting agency." Mr. Rickard mentioned a contract offered to an engineer by Minerals Separation, "tying him to secrecy forever, the rest of his natural life," which was the case of the contract signed by Hoover. "It was an agreement that impressed me very greatly at the time as being detrimental to the art of metallurgy!" "I thought it was an iniquitous thing."

Cross-examination of Mr. Rickard by Mr. Cook, counsel for Minerals Separation, was extremely brief. It included the following:

"Mr. Cook: You are a native Englishman?"

"Mr. Rickard: I am a native of Italy, but a man is not a horse because he is born in a stable. My father was a Cornishman."

"Q. But a man may be always a gentleman?"

"A. Yes, sir, even under extremely difficult conditions."

Mr. Cook also elicited from Mr. Rickard this statement: "I have denied from the beginning the invention by Minerals Separation. I don't believe that Minerals Separation invented the process of froth—I believe they only contributed to it. I believe they were not the sole inventors of the froth process, but very important contributors to the development of the process."

"Unfair Competition."

The commission put in evidence a leaflet circulated by the Minerals Separation Company, purporting to give the results of tests made at the Ohio Copper Company's plant of the Minerals Separation machine and the Janney machine. Of this a witness testified: "Mr. Schultz told me that while in the employ of the Minerals Separation Company he had circulated these reports freely and had stated that they were results of the tests made at the Ohio mill." The report covered a period of two weeks, and the figures given on percentage of recoveries, costs, etc., showed an apparent decided superiority on the part of the Minerals Separation machine. "Mr. Schultz would say that the Minerals Separation machine was a better machine than the Janney machine, and that the results obtained on this test showed that the Minerals Separation machines gave better results than the Janney machine."

The fairness or unfairness of this leaflet and of the remarks of the Minerals Separation representative concerning it were discussed by E. Shores, of Stimpson Equipment Company, and Alfred Frank, general manager of the Ohio Copper Company at the time of the tests.

"Knowing the character of the ore at the Ohio Copper," said Mr. Shores, "we explained to Mr. Frank that the standard Janney machine was mostly constructed out of iron and would corrode, or eat up very fast on the mill solutions. Mr. Frank said he understood that, but inasmuch as he only wished to make a short test that he would not care to take the time to have the machine made acid proof." Mr. Frank confirmed this, saying, "The machine was entirely constructed of cast iron. The reason

I did not see fit to order a more substantial machine was because of the fact that the tenure of the lease was very uncertain."

Mr. Shores quoted from a report of Mr. Frank's assistant, just seventeen days after the Janney machine was started: "The Janney machine as originally constructed was made to a great extent of iron parts. The circuit water, as you are aware, carries copper solution in considerable quantity, and as was anticipated, the corrosion of these parts is progressing very rapidly."

"In the early part of 1917 it (the Janney machine) was in practically continuous operation," said Mr. Frank. "It had been in use for a very considerable period before the Minerals Separation machine was even installed—at least sixty days."

The report circulated by Minerals Separation, showing the "superiority" of a new Minerals Separation machine over a corroded Janney, covers the period from June 18 to July 3—from two and a half to three months after the Janney machine had been installed. As to this "test period" of two weeks, Mr. Frank said, "I did not consider there was any definite period during which there was a test. I considered that there were competitive tests being made continuously. My conclusion as I recall it at this time was that the Janney machine did slightly better metallurgical work."

Mr. Shores' conclusion was: "This report that was circulated was unfair—we would deem it as unfair competition."

"The Fear of a Row."

Dr. Gregory's statement in the New York hearings, that a licensee "is insured against a lawsuit," became still more significant in the light of later testimony, brought out on cross-examination by Minerals Separation's counsel.

"Is it not a fact," inquired Minerals Separation's counsel of a licensee, "that in concluding to settle for past infringements and take out a license, the unsatisfactory operations in connection with the use of more than one per cent (of oil) figured?"

"Not a bit," replied the licensee. "The fear of getting into a row with Minerals Separation was the only consideration in mind. I acted under the advice of our attorney that the matter of having to fight litigation might be very important, and that the Minerals was altogether too big a factor for us to engage in such a fight with. It seemed as though they were getting the best of it, but we felt perfectly sure they were not entitled to it. It was not because we felt that Minerals Separation was in the right—purely and simply because the cost of getting into a fight was wholly beyond

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what we could consider. It was purely a matter of expediency."

The premium which this licensee had to pay to obtain a policy of lawsuit insurance from Minerals Separation amounted to \$35,000. He testified that he had never received any assistance from Minerals Separation in any way, and that they "had nothing to offer on the specific problems that were bothering us that seemed to be any help."

"We cannot sue everybody all at once, you know," said Mr. Nutter. "Our attorneys have certain limitations as to the number of suits they can conduct at any one time."

"We have there (New York) three or four of Mr. Nutter's staff engaged in litigation,"

MR. LORING'S JOB.

Among the many statements of satisfaction heard upon the election of W. J. Loring as president of the American Mining Congress, none was more expressive than the following, made to the superintendent of Mr. Loring's Carson Hill Gold Mines by an Italian employee:

"Jesu Christo, Meester Loorning gotta beegas' job in United States now! Pres-ee-dent! Jesu, I be glad."

Readers will understand that the use of the Savior's name in exclamatory utterances is quite permissible among the Latin races.

The superintendent, in reporting the Italian's jubilant comment, said he regretted it was impossible to portray the eloquent gesticulation with which it was accompanied.

said the Secretary of Minerals Separation North American Corporation, "that are retained at the New York office for the purpose of litigation, and in the intervals when litigation is slack—a time which occurs very rarely—we send them out into the field."

A mine operator who did not purchase "lawsuit insurance" from Minerals Separation testified that his mill was now closed down because of the price of copper and the fear of litigation by Minerals Separation. Should that fear be removed, however, the price of copper "very probably" would not keep him from reopening.

No date has as yet been set for further hearings in this case, but it is believed that they will be resumed in Washington.

DEATH OF H. M. WILSON.

H. M. Wilson, who was associated with Dr. Joseph A. Holmes in the organization of the Bureau of Mines, died at Hartford, Conn., November 25. In the early days of the bureau, Mr. Wilson was engineer in charge of the mining station at Pittsburgh. He later became manager of the mining branch of the Associated Insurance Companies at Pittsburgh and for the last several years had been general manager of the company at Hartford. He attended the recent convention of the American Mining Congress.

THE INDUSTRIAL GOLD CONSUMERS' SUBSIDY

BY H. N. LAWRIE

(An address before the Denver convention.)

There are 480 grains in an ounce of gold. By United States statute there are 23.22 grains of fine gold in the standard dollar. Dividing the number of grains in an ounce by the number of grains in a dollar, the quotient obtained is 20.6718 dollars, the price of the fine gold ounce. That the government has arbitrarily fixed the price of gold has been questioned, but this fact alone determines the solution of the gold problem. Because the price of gold is fixed, the premium specified in the McFadden Bill cannot be construed as a subsidy to the gold producer, as it constitutes a compensation of the loss in the purchase power of the gold ounce, and for the same reason the consumer of industrial gold who buys the metal at the pre-war price is receiving a subsidy. Fixed in price, gold cannot respond to the law of supply and demand, and market conditions differ altogether from all other products.

Purchase Power of Gold Ounce.

As compared to 1914, the average purchase power of the dollar in terms of the wholesale prices of all commodities during the last five years (1915-1919) was 67 cents. The gold ounce, the only source of income to the gold producer, with a purchase power of \$20.67 in 1914, had an average purchase power during the last five years (1915-1919) of \$20.67 multiplied by 0.67, or \$13.85. Had the \$10 premium been in effect during this five-year period

the purchase power of the gold ounce would have been \$30.67 multiplied by 0.67 equals \$20.54, or 13 cents below the fixed price of \$20.67. Opinions have already been expressed by our leading financiers and economists that it will be a matter of ten years before the 1914 dollar will have regained even a large part of its purchase power, and many question that it will ever return to its purchase power of 1914. It would be most liberal to assume, therefore, that the 1914 dollar will regain its purchase power during the five-year period (1920-1924), in which

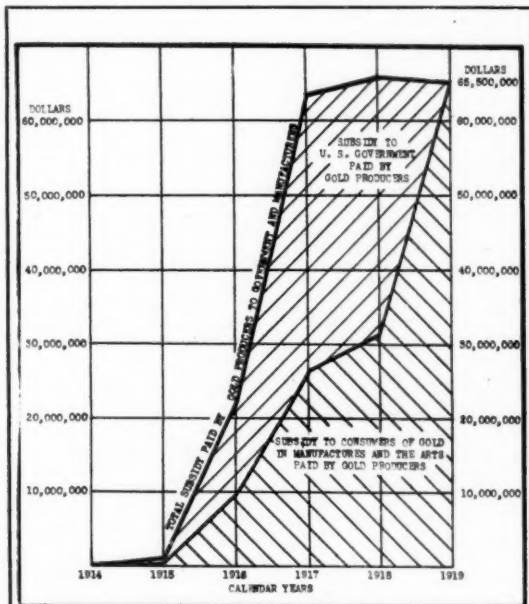


Chart 1.—Subsidy Paid by Gold Producers to U. S. Government and Consumers of Gold in Manufactures and the Arts, Based on Production and Decline in Purchase Power of Dollar, 1914-1919.

event the average purchase power of the dollar during this five-year period would not be less than 67 cents, the average during the period of uprising prices (1915-1919). The purchase power of the gold ounce, including the \$10 premium, based on 67 cents as the purchasing power of the dollar, would be \$20.54 during the period (1920-1924), the same as if the premium had been in effect during the period (1915-1919). It is fundamental to the maintenance of a normal gold production during this abnormal period that the purchase power of the ounce be restored to normal as compared to 1914. The McFadden Bill providing a premium of \$10 an ounce for the newly produced gold will accomplish this result.

Subsidy Paid by Gold Producers

Had the price of gold ascended to the average wholesale price of all other commodities during the five-year period (1915-1919) the gold producers would have received for the amount of gold they actually produced \$218,280,000 more than the amount which they did receive of \$404,509,000. Of the \$218,280,000, the amount which would have been paid by the industrial consumers of gold would have been \$133,686,000 for the gold actually consumed, while the government would have paid \$84,594,000 upon the monetary gold surplus. Inasmuch as the price of gold has been fixed, these respective amounts may be construed as subsidies paid by the gold producers to the industrial consumers of gold and also to the government, which received the monetary surplus. Since there was no monetary surplus in 1919 the industrial consumers of gold benefited by the entire subsidy of \$65,500,000. It is reasonable to assume that if the premium had

been in effect during the entire period (1915-1919), which would have insured a normal (1914) purchase power of the ounce, the gold production of 1915, \$100,000,000, would have been maintained throughout the period, in which event the gold producers would have received \$500,000,000, the monetary price.

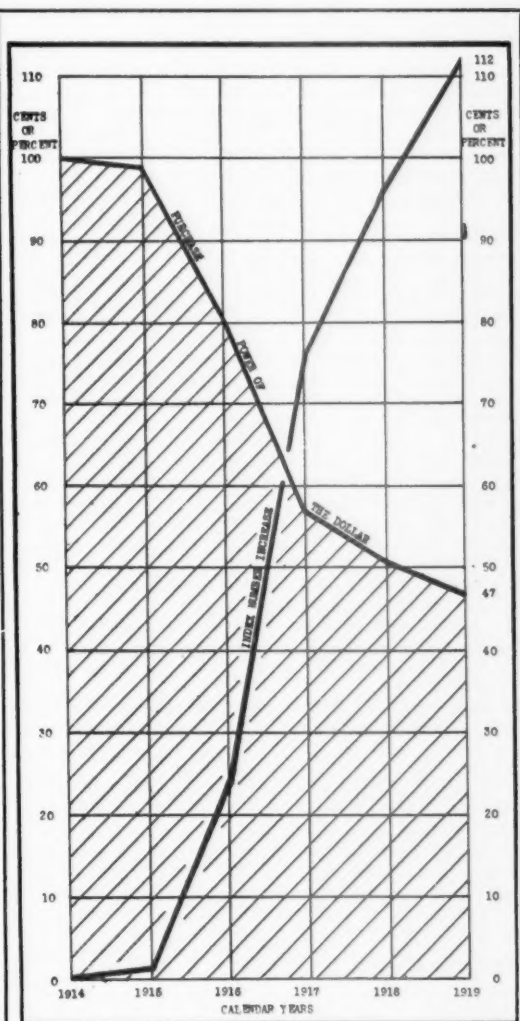


Chart 2.—Decline in Purchase Power of Dollar Based Upon the Wholesale Price Index Numbers, 1914-1919.

plus \$250,000,000, the premium, a total of \$750,000,000, or \$345,491,000 more than actually received.

Excise Compensates for Industrial Subsidy.

In imposing the excise of 50 cents a pennyweight, which is equivalent to \$10 an ounce, for the gold contained in manufactured articles, the McFadden Bill enables the industrial consumer to pay more nearly the anticipated cost of production during the forthcoming five-year period, an amount which when paid to the producer of new gold will re-establish the purchase power of the ounce to its status of 1914, and will therefore insure the normal production of gold in the United States.

Monetary Necessity for Immediate Remedy.

The gold production of the United States this year will be between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000, less than 50 per cent of the 1915 production; and unless some remedy as is provided for in the McFadden Bill is expedited, the production for the ensuing years will rapidly approach the vanishing point, as the gold mines of the country continue to shut down. By reason of the monetary necessity for maintaining the normal gold production of the United States, especially during this period of credit and currency contraction, of protecting the monetary gold reserve from further industrial depletion and of safeguarding the gold standard itself, Congress should provide a remedy without delay in the interest of national security.

DATA FOR CHARTS (1) AND (2).
(000 omitted)

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Total 1915-19
1. Average percentage increase in wholesale commodity prices over 1914.....	1%	24%	76%	96%	112%	Av. 62%
2. Purchase power of dollar as compared to 1914.....	99c	81c	57c	51c	47c	Av. 67c
3. Purchase power of the fine gold ounce (in 1914=\$20.67).	\$20.46	\$16.74	\$11.78	\$10.54	\$9.72	Av. \$13.85
4. U. S. gold production.....	\$101,035	\$92,590	\$83,750	\$68,646	\$58,488	\$404,509
5. Net gold consumption in manufactures and arts....	\$29,600	\$41,120	\$34,800	\$32,890	\$58,488 5a	\$196,898
6. Percentage net gold consumption in manufactures and arts of total production.	29%	44%	42%	48%	100%
7. Subsidy paid by gold producers to consumers of gold in manufactures and arts	\$296	\$9,868	\$26,448	\$31,574	\$65,500	\$133,686
8. Monetary surplus of gold over that consumed in manufactures and arts.....	\$71,435	\$51,470	\$48,950	\$35,756	\$207,611
9. Subsidy paid by gold producers to government on monetary surplus.....	\$714	\$12,352	\$37,202	\$34,326	\$84,594
10. Total subsidy paid by gold producers on account of decrease in purchase power of dollar	\$1,010	\$22,220	\$63,650	\$65,900	\$65,500	\$218,280

1. U. S. Bureau of Labor statistics (index numbers). 2. Computed from (1). 3. Computed from (2). 4. U. S. G. S. and U. S. Mint. 5. U. S. Mint. 5a. Sales reported by U. S. Mint Service Stations are in excess of production. 6. (5) divided by (4). 7. (5) multiplied by (1). 8. (4) minus (5). 9. (8) multiplied by (1). 10. (4) multiplied by (1).

IMPORTANT GOLD FACTS

Total U. S. gold stock May 1, 1919.....	\$3,092,430,916
Total U. S. gold stock May 1, 1920.....	2,646,615,750
Decline in U. S. gold stock May 1, 1919, to May 1, 1920.....	14.4%—445,815,166
Exports of gold from the U. S., calendar year 1919.....	368,144,500
U. S. gold imports, calendar year 1919.....	76,534,000
Loss of gold by excess exportation, calendar year 1919.....	291,610,500
Exports of gold from the United States, January 1 to September 30, 1920.....	259,331,925
U. S. gold imports, January 1 to September 30, 1920.....	198,888,957
Loss of gold by excess exportation, January 1 to September 30, 1920.....	60,442,968
Total Federal Reserve net deposits October 15, 1920.....	1,694,130,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation October 15, 1920.....	3,353,271,000
Total reserves Federal Reserve Banks October 15, 1920.....	2,154,911,000
Ratio of reserves to F. R. net deposit and note liabilities October 15, 1920, 42.7%, 4.3% above the legal requirements.	
Gold cover of the Federal Reserve dollar note in circulation October 15, 1920.....	46.6 cents
World's gold production, 1915.....	\$469,000,000; 1920 (estimated), \$325,000,000
World's gold production decline, 1915-1920.....	\$144,000,000, or 30.7%
U. S. gold production, 1915.....	\$101,000,000; 1920 (estimated), \$50,000,000
U. S. gold production decline, 1915-1920.....	\$51,000,000, or 50.5%
Gold sold by U. S. Mint for consumption in manufactures and the arts, 1919.....	\$76,837,600
Usual estimated gold coin destruction.....	3,500,000
Total gold sold and coin destroyed for use in manufactures and the arts, 1919.....	80,337,600
1919 production fails to equal gold consumed in manufactures and the arts by.....	21,848,000
Old Gold refined by New York Assay Office and returned to manufacturers, 1919.....	20,359,613
Gold sold by U. S. Assay Office, New York, for consumption in the manufactures and the arts, January 1 to March 31, 1920.....	20,037,317
U. S. siliceous ore gold output.....	1918 \$42,284,130—63.7% 1919 \$38,209,508—64.8% Decline 9.6%
Placer ".....	15,673,424—23.6% 14,918,468—25.3% " 4.7%
Base ore by-product ".....	8,454,282—12.7% 5,847,359—9.9% " 30.8%
U. S. gold production, 1920 (estimated).....	\$40,000,000 to 50,000,000
Estimated failure of gold production to meet 1920 requirements of manufactures and the arts.....	\$30,000,000 to 40,000,000
Estimated income from excise of 50c. per pennyweight based on 1919 domestic consumption of gold in manufactures and the arts (excludes imported jewelry, an additional source of revenue).....	43,000,000
Estimated premium cost based on 1919 gold production.....	20,000,000
Balance in favor of U. S. Treasury.....	14,000,000

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS REPORTED

The Department of Commerce has issued the following figures on imports and exports of gold and silver: Gold imports, October, 1920, \$117,000,000; September, 1920, \$39,000,000; October, 1919, \$5,000,000. In October, 1920, gold imports were the largest of any month for the last three years. For the ten months ending with October, 1920, gold imports amounted to \$316,000,000, as against

\$61,000,000 in the same period of 1919. For October, 1920, gold exports amounted to \$26,000,000, as compared with \$44,000,000 in October, 1919. For the ten months of 1920 gold exports amounted to \$285,000,000, as compared with \$270,000,000 for the same period in 1919. Silver, ten months of 1920, imports, \$78,000,000, as compared with \$73,000,000 in same period in 1919. Exports, ten months, 1920, amounted to \$104,000,000, as compared with \$189,000,000 in the same period of 1919.

BUREAU OF MINES BUDGET CALLS FOR 166 PERCENT INCREASE

The bureau of Mines has asked for an appropriation of \$3,469,638 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, or for \$2,167,996 more than the budget for the current fiscal year. Increased funds are sought for extension of work being done and in contemplation and to cover a general increase in salaries ranging from that of the director down to those of the lowest paid clerks.

Secretary Payne has included in his budget calculations a new salary scale for all the bureaus of the Interior Department, which include both the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey. If Congress makes the necessary appropriations, the salary of the director of each Interior Department bureau will be raised to \$7,500, that of the assistant director to \$5,000, that of the chief clerk to \$3,500, those of assistant attorneys to \$2,500 to \$4,000, those of division chiefs to \$3,000 and those of assistant divisional chiefs to \$2,500.

Clerks now receiving \$2,000 will get \$2,400; those getting \$1,740 and \$1,800 will hereafter draw \$2,250; those receiving \$1,600 and \$1,620 will be raised to \$2,000; those receiving \$1,320, \$1,400 and \$1,500 will hereafter draw \$1,800; salaries of \$1,140 and \$1,200 will be increased to \$1,600, and those who receive \$1,000 even will find their annual income swelled by \$400—enough to place them in the class of income tax payers, provided they are unmarried. And so the range of increase continues until it reaches the messenger boy who now receives \$420 a year. He will find his salary doubled if Congress makes the appropriation which the Secretary of the Interior has requested.

Increased appropriations are sought for every department of the Bureau of Mines except two—books and publications and purchase of land for rescue cars. The same amount which is being expended this year for books and publications, \$1,500, is sought for next year. Nothing is asked for the purchase of land for rescue cars, for which \$1,000 is being expended this year. In addition, appropriations are now sought for seven new purposes.

The estimated expenditures for 1922 are as follows:

General expenses, \$87,920; mine accidents, \$551,353; testing fuel, \$175,531; mineral mining, \$352,271; petroleum and natural gas, \$453,850; expenses mining experiment stations, \$270,000; care of new building at Pittsburgh, \$120,558; operating mine rescue cars, \$198,650; purchase of mine rescue car, \$45,000; inspecting mines in Alaska, \$9,625; books and publications, \$1,500; building for Fairbanks, \$75,000; experimental mine land, \$18,000; land for Pittsburgh station, \$28,000; fuel inspection, \$725,000; construction of garage, \$150,000; fuel purchases, \$75,000; leasing bill, \$132,390.

Where Money Is to Be Spent.

These estimates involve the following increases over the budget for the current year:

General expenses, \$11,020; mine accidents, \$142,288; testing fuel, \$33,021; mineral mining, \$227,271; petroleum and natural gas, \$318,840; expenses mining experiment stations, \$70,000; care new building at Pittsburgh, \$70,558; operating mine rescue cars, \$43,983; purchase of mine rescue car, \$45,000; inspecting mines in Alaska, \$2,625; building for Fairbanks, \$75,000; experimental mine land, \$18,000; land for Pittsburgh station, \$28,000; fuel inspection, \$725,000; construction of garage, \$150,000; fuel purchases, \$75,000; leasing bill, \$132,390.

Accompanying the request for an increased

appropriation, the director of the Bureau of Mines sent to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Interior will transmit to Congress, illuminating data giving full facts on which the request is based. Some of the reasons assigned are so simple and have been applicable to the work for so long that one is constrained to wonder how the Bureau of Mines has been able to get along up to the present time on the income it has been receiving. For instance, a fifteen per cent increase over the present allotment for traveling expenses is requested owing to increased railroad and Pullman rates. In the matter of salaries, no proposed increase will raise the salaries of the recipient to a point above that recommended in the recent report of the reclassification commission.

Since the 1920 estimates were made, an increase of at least twenty per cent in the cost of materials used in investigating mine accidents has taken place. The bureau has been working under the handicap of being unable to purchase all needed field and laboratory supplies and equipment. It is also necessary to purchase and equip one mine rescue truck for the station at McAlester, Oklahoma.

New Work Contemplated.

The new work contemplated for the year includes a study of the physiological effect of mine gases and the use of electricity in mines, also for conducting experimental tests for explosives suitable for use in mine operations other than in coal mines. The demand by the metal mining industry for recommendation from the bureau of explosives containing no poisonous gases is insistent. Several fatalities have recently occurred from poisonous gases from industrial explosives now in common use.

Additional funds are sought for fuel testing work to meet increases in the cost of materials, for the employment of an assistant fuel engineer at the Pittsburgh station, for expenses of studying and developing underfeed stokers and for making a study of the important mining engineering files of the United States Fuel Administration of both the anthracite and the bituminous coal commissions. It is the intention of the Bureau of Mines to give to the public the economic information contained in these files and to use the same as a basis for a continuing study of the economic conditions under which coal is mined and prepared for use.

In the field of mineral mining investigations, the bureau has found it necessary to ask for funds for employing a copyist for the chief technologist, a junior chemist for alloy work at the Ithaca, N. Y., station, an assistant chemist at the Salt Lake station and Moscow, Idaho sub-station, and a gas-mask mechanic at the Pittsburgh station. The sum of \$20,000 is sought for conducting investigations of the mining of minerals other than coal and particularly for conducting an investigation of the economic phases of the metal mining industry, all of which will be new work. One reason assigned in asking for this particular appropriation is stated by the bureau as follows:

"An admitted serious deficiency in the work of the Bureau is the lack of a division to handle the economic mining work in the various branches of the mineral mining industry throughout the country. During the war, funds were available, and the Bureau organized a division of this character. Its loss has been felt, and freely commented on by the industry, and by the technical papers representing the industry."

The sum of \$125,000 is sought for non-metallic and chemical industries investigations. That it is necessary for the Bureau of Mines to make this expenditure in order to fulfill completely its mission is attested by the following statement found in the brief supporting the budget:

"The outstanding feature in industry in the last ten years has been the increase in value and diversity of the products of the chemical and metallurgical industries. It is part of the Organic Act of the Bureau to increase efficiency of utilization and avoidance of waste through development of better technology in processes and manufacture.

"The development which the German chemical industry had received up to 1914 is an example of what government aid to research in the chemical industry can accomplish. While it is true that many of the large chemical industries maintain their own research and investigative staffs, yet, generally, the information acquired is not made public. Therefore, for the proper development and advancement of the chemical and metallurgical industries, it is necessary that a public agency should aid and foster research in, and disseminate the information concerning these industries."

Petroleum and Gas.

A comprehensive program for petroleum and natural gas investigational work has been mapped out. The oil situation, par-

ticularly the gasoline situation, with constantly increasing demand, has impressed upon the bureau the urgent necessity for adopting every means for increasing and conserving the national petroleum supply. Refinery losses in 1919 amounted to 16,000,000 barrels of oil. The bureau is now asking for \$34,000 to prevent the recurrence of such a loss by increasing efficiency methods of oil refining. For conducting investigations of the cracking of heavy oils and the extraction of oils from asphaltic sands, \$33,000 is sought. In this connection the bureau intends to find, if possible, a method of extracting a larger percentage of gasoline from heavy oils. For investigating methods for increasing the recovery of oil from the sands of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, New York, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, \$30,000 is asked. Most of the oil work done by the bureau has been done west of the Mississippi River. The bureau now is of a mind to initiate a similar program east of this stream.

Oil Shale.

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"With the passing of the oil industry through a critical period of production, attention and publicity have been given to the enormous reserves of oil in the oil shales of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, California, Kentucky and other states. Notwithstanding the considerable amount of moneys which have been expended up to the present time, there is not an oil shale plant producing oil in commercial quantities in the United States. The industry is faced with a great lack of essential and fundamental information, which can be expected and given best from a federal bureau. The several years of investigative and development work which must take place before this industry is on a commercial producing basis, and the absolute need of utilizing this great storehouse of oil and gasoline, make it essential that a vigorous campaign of investigative work be started by the Bureau of Mines."

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"No estimated work of the Bureau is so essential as the establishment of a uniform system of inspecting fuel throughout the United States, and following the policy adopted by the government in public inspection and standardization of grains and cotton, it will benefit and promote the export and sale of our coal abroad and do away with the present inequalities and uncertainties existing in the minds of the public as to various grades and qualities of coal in the United States. It will allow producers to market their coal without prejudice."

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The aluminum industry consumed 35 per cent less in 1919 than in 1918, and the abrasive industry nearly 70 per cent less. Decreases are attributed to over-stocks of aluminum and of artificial abrasives accumulated during the war.

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"Mining," emphasized the speaker, "should be fought for." The industry, it was shown, is in direct competition with cheap production abroad. Zinc in Australia, tungsten in Mexico and China, magnesite, prior to the war, Mr. Callbreath declared, was produced from Austrian mines owned by Americans while Brazilian manganese could be mined and delivered in the United States at lower cost than the ore could be transported from Colorado mines to the same eastern market. Enormous deposits of manganese, announced Mr. Callbreath, had been discovered and developed in Arkansas, Colo-

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"With proper protection of the mining industry, the population of Denver can again be doubled without taking into consideration the remarkable agricultural development that is going on.

"There are mining bodies in Colorado and throughout the country which should be developed but which only can be done by giving our producers the first right to the American market.

"There should be industrial protection that will make the mining industry of the United States independent of every other nation. This country controls an ample supply of every mineral except tin and platinum. Three years ago the United States Geological Survey reported only enough manganese deposits in this country to supply the demand for three to five years. Since then there has been developed, within 200 miles of Washington, D. C., manganese deposits sufficient to supply the country for 1,000 years, and other large bodies in other parts of the country."

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BUREAU OF MINES BUDGET CALLS FOR 166 PERCENT INCREASE

The bureau of Mines has asked for an appropriation of \$3,469,638 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, or for \$2,167,996 more than the budget for the current fiscal year. Increased funds are sought for extension of work being done and in contemplation and to cover a general increase in salaries ranging from that of the director down to those of the lowest paid clerks.

Secretary Payne has included in his budget calculations a new salary scale for all the bureaus of the Interior Department, which include both the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey. If Congress makes the necessary appropriations, the salary of the director of each Interior Department bureau will be raised to \$7,500, that of the assistant director to \$5,000, that of the chief clerk to \$3,500, those of assistant attorneys to \$2,500 to \$4,000, those of division chiefs to \$3,000 and those of assistant divisional chiefs to \$2,500.

Clerks now receiving \$2,000 will get \$2,400; those getting \$1,740 and \$1,800 will hereafter draw \$2,250; those receiving \$1,600 and \$1,620 will be raised to \$2,000; those receiving \$1,320, \$1,400 and \$1,500 will hereafter draw \$1,800; salaries of \$1,140 and \$1,200 will be increased to \$1,600, and those who receive \$1,000 even will find their annual income swelled by \$400—enough to place them in the class of income tax payers, provided they are unmarried. And so the range of increase continues until it reaches the messenger boy who now receives \$420 a year. He will find his salary doubled if Congress makes the appropriation which the Secretary of the Interior has requested.

Increased appropriations are sought for every department of the Bureau of Mines except two—books and publications and purchase of land for rescue cars. The same amount which is being expended this year for books and publications, \$1,500, is sought for next year. Nothing is asked for the purchase of land for rescue cars, for which \$1,000 is being expended this year. In addition, appropriations are now sought for seven new purposes.

The estimated expenditures for 1922 are as follows:

General expenses, \$87,920; mine accidents, \$551,353; testing fuel, \$175,531; mineral mining, \$352,271; petroleum and natural gas, \$453,850; expenses mining experiment stations, \$270,000; care of new building at Pittsburgh, \$120,558; operating mine rescue cars, \$198,650; purchase of mine rescue car, \$45,000; inspecting mines in Alaska, \$9,625; books and publications, \$1,500; building for Fairbanks, \$75,000; experimental mine land, \$18,000; land for Pittsburgh station, \$28,000; fuel inspection, \$725,000; construction of garage, \$150,000; fuel purchases, \$75,000; leasing bill, \$132,390.

Where Money Is to Be Spent.

These estimates involve the following increases over the budget for the current year:

General expenses, \$11,020; mine accidents, \$142,288; testing fuel, \$33,021; mineral mining, \$227,271; petroleum and natural gas, \$318,840; expenses mining experiment stations, \$70,000; care new building at Pittsburgh, \$70,558; operating mine rescue cars, \$43,983; purchase of mine rescue car, \$45,000; inspecting mines in Alaska, \$2,625; building for Fairbanks, \$75,000; experimental mine land, \$18,000; land for Pittsburgh station, \$28,000; fuel inspection, \$725,000; construction of garage, \$150,000; fuel purchases, \$75,000; leasing bill, \$132,390.

Accompanying the request for an increased

appropriation, the director of the Bureau of Mines sent to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Interior will transmit to Congress, illuminating data giving full facts on which the request is based. Some of the reasons assigned are so simple and have been applicable to the work for so long that one is constrained to wonder how the Bureau of Mines has been able to get along up to the present time on the income it has been receiving. For instance, a fifteen per cent increase over the present allotment for traveling expenses is requested owing to increased railroad and Pullman rates. In the matter of salaries, no proposed increase will raise the salaries of the recipient to a point above that recommended in the recent report of the reclassification commission.

Since the 1920 estimates were made, an increase of at least twenty per cent in the cost of materials used in investigating mine accidents has taken place. The bureau has been working under the handicap of being unable to purchase all needed field and laboratory supplies and equipment. It is also necessary to purchase and equip one mine rescue truck for the station at McAlester, Oklahoma.

New Work Contemplated.

The new work contemplated for the year includes a study of the physiological effect of mine gases and the use of electricity in mines, also for conducting experimental tests for explosives suitable for use in mine operations other than in coal mines. The demand by the metal mining industry for recommendation from the bureau of explosives containing no poisonous gases is insistent. Several fatalities have recently occurred from poisonous gases from industrial explosives now in common use.

Additional funds are sought for fuel testing work to meet increases in the cost of materials, for the employment of an assistant fuel engineer at the Pittsburgh station, for expenses of studying and developing underfeed stokers and for making a study of the important mining engineering files of the United States Fuel Administration of both the anthracite and the bituminous coal commissions. It is the intention of the Bureau of Mines to give to the public the economic information contained in these files and to use the same as a basis for a continuing study of the economic conditions under which coal is mined and prepared for use.

In the field of mineral mining investigations, the bureau has found it necessary to ask for funds for employing a copyist for the chief technologist, a junior chemist for alloy work at the Ithaca, N. Y., station, an assistant chemist at the Salt Lake station and Moscow, Idaho sub-station, and a gas-mask mechanic at the Pittsburgh station. The sum of \$20,000 is sought for conducting investigations of the mining of minerals other than coal and particularly for conducting an investigation of the economic phases of the metal mining industry, all of which will be new work. One reason assigned in asking for this particular appropriation is stated by the bureau as follows:

"An admitted serious deficiency in the work of the Bureau is the lack of a division to handle the economic mining work in the various branches of the mineral mining industry throughout the country. During the war, funds were available, and the Bureau organized a division of this character. Its loss has been felt, and freely commented on by the industry, and by the technical papers representing the industry."

The sum of \$125,000 is sought for non-metallic and chemical industries investigations. That it is necessary for the Bureau of Mines to make this expenditure in order to fulfill completely its mission is attested by the following statement found in the brief supporting the budget:

"The outstanding feature in industry in the last ten years has been the increase in value and diversity of the products of the chemical and metallurgical industries. It is part of the Organic Act of the Bureau to increase efficiency of utilization and avoidance of waste through development of better technology in processes and manufacture.

"The development which the German chemical industry had received up to 1914 is an example of what government aid to research in the chemical industry can accomplish. While it is true that many of the large chemical industries maintain their own research and investigative staffs, yet, generally, the information acquired is not made public. Therefore, for the proper development and advancement of the chemical and metallurgical industries, it is necessary that a public agency should aid and foster research in, and disseminate the information concerning these industries."

Petroleum and Gas.

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lines. He first entered the service of the Bureau of Mines when the bureau was co-operating with the Land Office in work on California government lease lands. He served in an advisory capacity with the Fuel Administration in handling technical problems and inspecting power plants looking toward the conservation of fuel and oil. For the last year and a half he has served as assistant to the chief of the petroleum division at Washington.

J. J. Rutledge, district engineer of the Bureau of Mines, located at McAlester, Oklahoma, has been appointed acting superintendent of the Mississippi Valley experiment station, newly created, with headquarters at St. Louis. Coincidentally with the announcement of his selection by Director F. G. Cottrell, Supervisor Dorsey A. Lyon of the Bureau of Mines experiment stations announced that the program of work for the Mississippi Valley station would include underground mechanical loading and haulage of dirt, drill steel problem in connection with the North Central station, located at Minneapolis, Minn., study of the ore-dressing problems met with in the mining districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, southeast Missouri and Joplin, Mo., and the metallurgy of lead and zinc ores. It is understood that no extended investigation will be applied to the problems which present themselves in connection with the present retorting process for the treatment of zinc ores. The station will direct its efforts as far as may be possible to the study of innovations in the metallurgy of zinc, giving especial attention to the electrothermic phase of the situation.

John Gross, recently transferred from the Alaska station of the bureau to Rolla, Mo., is to be placed in charge of the ore-dressing and milling work of the station, and as far as possible will work in co-operation with the Missouri state mining experiment station in connection with problems pertaining to the milling of lead-zinc ores which occur in Missouri.

Prof. Charles H. Fulton, director of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, has been appointed consulting metallurgist, and has been asked to direct the program of work on the electrothermic metallurgy of zinc. Prof. Fulton is also to be asked to prepare a bulletin on the subject.

Carroll R. Forbes has been appointed consulting mining engineer of the bureau in order to direct that part of the drill steel investigations which has to do with the actual use of drill bits, their proper size and shape, etc. This work is to be carried on in connection with the North Central station.

H. S. Mulliken of Lexington, Mass., has been appointed metallurgical engineer of the Bureau of Mines and will serve as assistant

to Director F. G. Cottrell in special professional work. Mr. Mulliken is a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He has served as superintendent of the lead smelter at Pilot Bay, British Columbia; superintendent of the American Smelting and Refining Company smelters at Aguas Calientes and Monterey, Mexico; general superintendent and plant manager of the Penoles Companies at Mapimi, Mexico; for six years was in charge of the metallurgical operations of the American Metal Company's interests in Mexico, and later was consulting engineer in metallurgy for the same company with offices at 61 Broadway, New York.

ANTHRACITE FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE TO ELIMINATE NEEDLESS REALES

A fair practice committee of anthracite operators was selected and began holding meetings the middle of November. It adopted a set of rules to apply to the sale of anthracite and entered actively into co-operation with the Department of Justice in efforts to stabilize the coal situation. The first meeting, held on November 17, was in Philadelphia with E. Lowry Humes, special assistant to the Attorney General.

Members of the Fair Practice Committee, as announced by S. D. Warriner, chairman of the general committee, are: E. E. Loomis, president Lehigh Valley Coal Company, New York; J. B. Kerr, president Scranton Coal Company, New York; P. C. Madeira, president Madeira, Hill & Co., Philadelphia; John Markle, president G. B. Markle Company, Jeddo; James S. McNulty, Eastport Coal Company, Scranton; A. C. Dodson, president Weston Dodson & Co., Bethlehem, and A. S. Learoyd, assistant to the president, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA METAL & MINERAL PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION ELECTION

At the annual meeting of the California Metal and Mineral Producers' Association, the following officers and directors were elected: President, E. C. Hutchinson; first vice president, W. J. Loring; second vice president, P. C. Knapp; third vice president, Wm. G. Devereux; secretary-treasurer, Robt. I. Kerr; engineer, C. H. Fry; attorney, Curtis H. Lindley; directors, E. C. Hutchinson, W. J. Loring, P. C. Knapp, Wm. G. Devereux, Albert Burch, O. J. Eggleston, J. A. Fulton, George W. Starr and Edwin Higgins.



NATIONAL LEGISLATION

COMMITTEES HANDLING MINE MATTERS TO BE REMOULDED

Changes of vital importance to the mining industry will be made in the personnel of committees of both the Senate and House after March 4 as a result of the election. Two and three members of some committees to which mining matters are referred went down in defeat and in one instance both the chairman and the man who was in line to succeed him failed of re-election.

In the Senate two new members will be appointed to the Mines and Mining Committee to succeed Senators Charles L. Henderson of Nevada and James D. Phelan of California, who failed of re-election.

Four new members will be appointed to the Public Lands Committee to succeed the following senators who were not re-elected: Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, George A. Chamberlain of Oregon, Phelan of California and Edwin S. Johnson of South Dakota.

Three new members will also be appointed on the Finance Committee to succeed Senator John F. Nugent of Idaho, Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado and Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma. There will also be a new chairman of the Geological Survey Committee to succeed Senator Smith of Arizona and also a member of the Education and Labor Committee and the Judiciary Committee to succeed Senator Smith of Georgia.

In the House of Representatives a new leader of the Democrats on the floor will be selected to succeed Representative Champ Clark, who was de-

feated for re-election. Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina is in line for selection as minority leader, but in view of the fact that he suffered a stroke of paralysis last session, the state of his health may forbid his taking active leadership. It is impossible to prophecy with any degree of accuracy just who will succeed the famous Missourian as floor leader.

Representative Samuel Winslow of Massachusetts will probably succeed Representative John J. Esch of Wisconsin as chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which considers transportation matters.

Representative John I. Nolan of California is in line to succeed Representative J. M. C. Smith as chairman of the Committee on Labor, but as Mr. Nolan is known to be actively friendly toward organized labor, and opposed on its behalf the Transportation Act, the chairmanship may be given to Representative Ira G. Hursey of Maine.

There will be four new members on the Mines and Mining Committee to take the places of James J. Monahan of Wisconsin, Milton H. Welling of Utah, and Everett B. Howard of Oklahoma, all of whom failed of re-election, and of Chairman M. M. Garland of Pennsylvania, who died after being re-elected.

One new member will be added to the Ways and Means Committee to succeed Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, who also was defeated.

There will be five vacancies on the Labor Committee. Representative Walter A. Watson of Virginia died and the following were not re-elected: J. M. C. Smith of Michigan, chairman; John

MacCrate and James P. Maher of New York, John J. Casey of Pennsylvania, and Saul C. Major of Missouri.

There will be two new members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, to succeed Roscoe C. McCulloch of Ohio and Everette B. Howard of Oklahoma.

LEGISLATION PENDING OF INTEREST TO MINING INDUSTRY

Congress will reconvene December 6, and there is no doubt that many important measures in the interest of the mining industry will be considered, among them many bills which were introduced but failed of final action in the two sessions of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Among the bills already introduced, and in most instances considered, were nine providing for government control of coal; twenty for protective tariff on war minerals; twelve which either amended or abolished various sections of the revenue law; a bill for the protection of our monetary gold reserve; a bill providing for a United States Oil Corporation; at least twenty bills to prohibit immigration and half that number in addition which would suspend immigration until European conditions became settled; a bill for the establishment of a national employment bureau in the Department of Labor; bills against bolshevism; a bill granting additional powers to the Federal Trade Commission and another for its abolishment; a bill which will provide for mining on Indian reservations; suspending annual assessment work on mining claims; bills for a Department of Mines and Geology; a Department of Public Works; for the better development of Alaskan resources; six bills amending the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; a bill for the relief of war minerals producers; a bill for a national "Blue Sky" law; a bill for a national budget system, and one providing for the coordination of government departments. All of these—and many more—will again be brought before Congress.

Many Congressional committees, although Congress is not in session, have been working upon the bills before them. There have been many bills introduced providing for protective tariff, some of which have passed the House. The graphite and the potash tariff bills have received favorable consideration, and the tungsten, magnesite and zinc bills have passed the House. There long has been agitation for a national "Blue Sky" law, and this organization, while favoring legislation to protect investors against misrepresentation, has regarded as dangerous to development the usual plan presented. The Volsted Bill, which was introduced last session, will come up for consideration at an early date.

The question of protection for our monetary gold reserve, which is covered by the McFadden Bill, will be one of the most important questions to be presented for the consideration of Congress. During the adjournment period Congressman McFadden has given the subject further investigation and will urge upon Congress the necessity for expediting the enactment of this bill. The American Mining Congress has been making a continuous study of this problem with a view to assembling facts to be submitted to members of Congress for their assistance in the consideration of this subject.

The bill appropriating \$140,000 for the investigation of our oil shale resources is before the Mines and Mining Committee of the Senate. Mr. Hayden's bill for mining on Indian reserves is in the hands of the House Public Lands Committee.

The following is an abbreviated resume of the bills which were reviewed in THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL during the year, and is given to enable quick reference to measures that undoubtedly will be taken up with the reconvening of Congress. The American Mining Congress will endeavor to present such facts as surround the mining of metals and minerals in this country to members of Congress and will assist in every legitimate manner the

securing of the most favorable legislation obtainable through such presentation. The resume follows:

COAL

H. J. Res. 254.—Government Control.—Introduced by Mr. Keller, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, providing as follows:

To relieve the present coal shortage and to provide for the uninterrupted production of coal.

Whereas the very foundation of our economic existence is endangered because of the shortage of coal: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this Congress recommends that the president of the United States take possession and assume control of the bituminous coal mines now idle, under the powers granted him during the war emergency.

H. R. 13725. Introduced by Mr. Cooper, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Federal Coal Commission.*) Section 3 of the bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Federal Coal Commissioner, who shall be appointed for a term of five years, and receive an annual salary of \$10,000. The bill is identical with S. 4089, introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen, which provides for the appointment of a Federal Coal Commissioner.

S. 4088. Introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Federal Control.*) The bill provides that the power and authority to license the incorporation, storage, mining and distribution of coal or coke, to requisition coal or coke, or requisition or operate the plant, business or any appurtenances thereof belonging to any producer or dealer in coal or coke, to fix prices, regulate the production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment or storage and all powers and authority incidental thereto, conferred on the President or any other agency of the Government, shall terminate, except that such powers and authority shall continue in full force for 30 days after this Act becomes a law, to the extent that may be necessary to settle and wind up all matters growing out of the exercising of such powers.

H. R. 10737.—Fuel Control.—Introduced by Mr. Sabath, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, prohibiting the manipulation of the prices of the necessities of life. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for

any person in combination with other persons to fix a price on the necessities of life usually entering into interstate or foreign commerce, whereby unrestricted competition among producers, middlemen, or routes is interfered with. Section two makes it unlawful for any person in combination with other persons to agree to sell or dispose of any article or commodity, or any food product or article of trade or merchandise usually used as a necessary of life, above a common standard or a fair and reasonable price. Section four provides that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to confiscate any food so handled, and to dispose of such confiscated articles at a time which the court shall order.

H. R. 9177.—Fuel Control.—Introduced by Mr. Candler, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to prevent profiteering by regulating the distribution and prices of foods, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life. The Act shall be known as the "United States Necessaries Control Act."

S. 4090. Introduced by Mr. Calder, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Presidential Control of Fuel.*) The bill repeals the provisions of Section 5 of the Act to provide for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food and fuel, in so far as they apply to fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas. Section 2 of the bill amends Section 25 of the Act of August 10, 1917, which provides that when directed by the President, the Federal Trade Commission shall proceed to make full inquiry into the cost of producing coal and coke under reasonably efficient management at the various places of production.

S. 4089. Introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Federal Coal Commissioner.*) The bill is to be known as the Federal Coal Commissioner Act, and includes both anthracite and bituminous coal. Section 3 provides for the appointment by the President of a Federal Coal Commissioner, who shall hold office for a term of five years and receive an annual salary of \$10,000. The commissioner shall not engage in any other business, vocation or employment. He may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. In case of a vacancy in the office of commissioner, the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person to serve as commissioner for the remainder of the unexpired term. Section 4 provides for

a secretary at a salary of \$5,000 per year; he also may employ and fix the compensation of attorneys, special experts, examiners, clerks, etc. The principal office of the commissioner shall be in the District of Columbia. The commissioner is authorized to investigate the organization, management and practices of dealers and operators' costs and profits in connection with the mining, sale and distribution of coal, the terms contained in leases of coal mines, the prices demanded or received for coal, the distribution, storage and sale of coal, the consumption of coal and the transportation of coal in commerce, including the distribution of coal cars. He is also authorized to investigate the wages, working conditions, terms of employment and the living expenses of miners, etc. He shall make investigations, from time to time, as to the methods and processes for the storage of coal, and conduct such experiments and researches as he may find advisable to determine the most efficient means for such storage.

H. R. 11339.—Food and Fuel Control.—Introduced by Mr. Brand, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It shall be deemed criminal to sell or purchase foodstuffs either for human or animal consumption or use and of fuel that are not intended to be actually delivered by the seller or received by the buyer; to send by any person, or association of persons, any message by wire, telephone, mail, or otherwise, quoting prices on or proposing to enter into a contract for the purchase or sale for future delivery of any such foodstuffs or fuel without intending that the same shall be actually delivered or received; for any person to purchase foodstuffs or fuel with intent not to sell the same in the usual course of business, but to store and hold the same with intent to increase the price for the purpose of receiving unreasonable or excessive profits in the sale of same; to publish any false or misleading market quotations.

S. 4087, Seasonal Coal Rates, was reported from the Sub-Committee on Interstate Commerce by Mr. Frelinghuysen. The sub-committee unqualifiedly and unanimously approved the bill as amended, and adopted the principle and most of the phraseology of the original bill, but provided definite differentials. The committee believes that it will bring about the stabilization of the price of coal; the capacity output of all the coal mines in the United States, assuming fairly constant operation, would far exceed the present consumption; it will obviate very largely the pressing necessity for more coal cars; would remedy the present inadequacy of terminal facilities; will promote regular-

ity of employment in the mines, and would thus settle most of the outstanding grievances of the miners, and also increase compensation for the miners. It does not believe that any confusion will result from changing the rate on coal monthly by specified amounts either for carriers or shipments and that the revenues of the carriers would not be affected. That the transportation of more coal in the spring and summer will not not embarrass the railroads in handling other seasonal movements of crops, etc.; and that the acquisition of more coal cars does not afford a practicable and complete remedy for existing difficulties. The committee realizes that the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed legislation depends very largely upon the practicability of storing coal in large and small quantities. As a result of testimony and from information secured through correspondence, the committee entertains no doubt whatever but what practically every kind of coal mined in the United States can be stored safely, conveniently and cheaply. The committee report is signed by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Townsend and Myers.

H. R. 11952, Coal Export.—Introduced by Mr. Dyer, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Bill prohibits the export of coal from the United States, and is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States any anthracite or bituminous coal, culm, slac, shale, coke, or any compositions used for fuel of which coal or coal dust is the component material of chief value.

"Sec. 2. That any person, firm, or corporation who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this Act or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than five years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director, or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both."

H. R. 12848. Introduced by Mr. Tilson, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (*Federal Control.*) This bill is identical with the bill introduced

in the Senate by Mr. Frelinghuysen—S. 4089.

S. J. Res. 146, Income Tax.—Introduced by Mr. Harris and referred to the Committee on Finance, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the Senate information concerning the income and profits tax returns for the taxable year of 1918 of all corporations as follows:

"Capital stock; invested capital; net income; tax (1) income, (2) excess profits, (3) total; per centum of total tax to net income; net income, after deducting tax; per centum of net income to invested capital; per centum of net income to invested capital; per centum of net income, after deducting tax, to capital stock; per centum of net income, after deducting tax, to invested capital; capital stock, 1917; net income, 1917; per centum of net income to capital stock, 1917; excess of the per centum of net income to capital stock for 1918 above the percentage for 1917.

H. R. 10376—Abolishment of Federal control; H. Res. 372 and 374, for Government Control; H. R. 13230, by Mr. Robison, Federal Control, and H. R. 7196, by Mr. Hudleston, providing for national security and defense by encouraging the production and distribution of fuel.

REVENUE

H. R. 11985, Repeal of Excess Profits Tax.—Introduced by Mr. Bacharach, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. This bill provides for the amending of the Revenue Act of 1918 by striking out sections 503, 504, 628, 629 and 630, and inserting therein as follows:

"1. A tax equivalent to 1 cent for each \$1 or fraction thereof of the amount paid for any article of merchandise when sold by a dealer for consumption or use, up to but not including \$500; and 5 cents for each \$1 on any article of merchandise when sold for \$500 and above. Where more than one article is sold in one transaction, the tax shall be computed on the total amount paid for all such articles, but this section shall not apply in any case where the total amount paid is less than 50 cents.

"2. A tax equivalent to one-half of 1 cent for each \$1 or fraction thereof on all real estate sales of \$500 and above.

"3. A tax of 1 cent for each \$1 or fraction thereof on sales of all raw materials taken from mines, woodlands, waters, and so forth.

"4. Such tax shall be paid to the vendor by the purchaser at the time of the sale, and shall be collected, returned, and paid to the United States by the vendor in the manner

provided by rules and regulations of the Treasury Department."

H. R. 13771. Introduced by Mr. Evans of Montana, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Excess Profits Tax.*) The bill provides that Section 211(a) of the Revenue Act be amended so as to increase the surtax upon individual incomes of \$100,000 and upward, as follows:

Fifty-five per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds \$100,000 and does not exceed \$150,000.

Sixty per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds \$150,000 and does not exceed \$200,000.

Seventy per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds \$200,000 and does not exceed \$300,000.

Eighty per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds \$300,000 and does not exceed \$400,000.

Ninety per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds \$400,000 and does not exceed \$500,000.

One hundred per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds \$500,000.

H. R. 13557. Introduced by Mr. Pell, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Collection of Taxes.*) The bill provides that any individual, trustee, executor, partnership, firm or corporation may pay not more than one-fourth of the tax due from said individual, trustee, executor, partnership, firm or corporation under the Revenue Act passed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, commonly known as the income and excess profits taxes, in the bonds of the United States. Such bonds shall be received by the Collector of Internal Revenue at par, and shall be immediately cancelled.

H. R. 13786. Introduced by Mr. Evans of Montana, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Computation of Surtax.*) This bill amends Section 211 and is identical with H. R. 13771, introduced also by Mr. Evans, reviewed in these columns, except that it makes the further provisions that the percentages applied only to incomes up to \$250,000 instead of \$500,000.

H. R. 13013. Introduced by Mr. Evans of Nevada. (*Income and Excess Profits Tax.*) The bill provides that hereafter no tax shall be levied, assessed or collected on or from the income or profits of any individual, firm or corporation accruing to or derived from the business of mining the precious metals gold and silver. All provisions of any law in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

H. R. 13074. Introduced by Mr. Green of Iowa, referred to the Committee on Ways

and Means. (*Excise Tax.*) The bill provides that every corporation making a distribution during the year 1920 of its capital stock to its stockholders without receiving payment therefor shall pay a tax equivalent to 15 per cent of the face value of the shares so issued.

S. J. Res. 157 (Computation Excess Profits Tax.) Introduced by Mr. King, referred to the Committee on Finance. This Resolution provides for the method by which war-profits and excess profits tax imposed by title three of the Revenue Bill shall be computed for the calendar year of 1919. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall ascertain from returns on file in his office if the corporation income tax of each corporation for the calendar years of 1911, 1912 and 1913, the average ratio of annual taxable income to the annual deductions or expenditures which have been deducted from the gross income of each taxable corporation to ascertain its taxable income in each of said years; and having ascertained the average ratio, which shall be called the normal ratio of earnings to expenditures, shall apply the ratio to the expenditures or deductions returned by such taxable corporation for the year 1919, and shall thereby compute the war-profits credit and excess-profits credit, which shall be deducted from the total taxable income or profits of such corporation for the calendar year 1919.

H. R. 12397 (Excise Tax.) Introduced by Mr. Nolan, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Section two of the bill provides that all persons, firms, associations and corporations owning land in value in excess of \$10,000, whether in possession or leased to others, shall be subject to an excise tax upon the privilege of the use and enjoyment of such excess at the rate of one per cent. Where land is leased and the value of the lease is in excess of \$10,000, such value may be deducted from consideration in determining the tax to be assessed against the owner, and shall be charged against the lessee. Where the land is held in common or by entireties, or in joint tenancies or subject to estates of dower or life estates or otherwise, so that the ownerships make up the complete legal title and entire ownership has a value in excess of \$10,000, then the several owners shall pay an excise tax based upon their proportionate share in the ownership. The owner of the land is required to file with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a report showing the tracts in which an interest is held, nature and extent of interest, price paid by taxpayer, or if he received the same by gift or

inheritance, the amount paid by his predecessor in interest for the entire tract; offers received by the taxpayer for any parcel of such land or interest therein within the two previous years; price at which taxpayer within such period has offered land or any part thereof for sale; value of improvements upon the land and value upon which the improvements have been reckoned in any offer of sale; amount spent for making improvements; net price at which the owner is willing to sell the land with or without improvements; assessed value of land on the tax books. This information must be filed with the Commissioner not later than December 31. A fine of 5 per cent and an additional payment of 1 per cent for each month is imposed upon delinquent taxes. The Internal Revenue Department is authorized to make all rules and regulations necessary.

H. R. 12820. Introduced by Mr. Ackerman, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Tax on Merchandise.*) The bill repeals Title three of the Act of February 24, 1919, known as the Revenue Act, and provides that on and after July 1, 1920, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in lieu of the taxes imposed by the above-mentioned bill, a tax of 25 cents on each \$100 or fractional part thereof, worth of sales, or turnover, of all articles of merchandise sold for cash or any consideration, being of or representing the equal cash value. The tax is to be paid by the vendor at the end of each quarter of the calendar year. Failure to make return of the tax as provided herein shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to collect a sum equal to 50 per cent additional of said tax, when it shall be determined, unless such failure was caused by sickness, death or other cause beyond the control of the vendor.

H. R. 12976. Introduced by Mr. Thompson, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Imposing a Tax Upon Advertisements.*) The bill provides that there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid by the advertiser upon all advertisements in any book, magazine or newspaper having a circulation of 5,000 or more, pamphlet or other publication entering the United States mails, a tax equivalent to 10 per cent of the sum usually charged by the publishers of such book, magazine, newspaper, pamphlet, etc.

H. R. 13696. Introduced by Mr. Hawley, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Tax Exemption.*) This bill amends sub-section 11 of Section 231 of the War

Revenue Act of 1918, which reads as follows:

"Farmers, fruit growers or like associations, organized and operated as sales agents for the purpose of marketing the products of members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the quantity of produce furnished by them," to read as follows:

"Organizations of farmers or producers organized and operated as sales agents for the purpose of marketing the products of members, and organizations of farmers or producers, corporate in form or otherwise, with or without capital stock, not organized or operated for profit of the organization as such, processing, handling or marketing co-operatively or collectively the farm or agricultural products of their members or of the organizations." Sub-section 11 exempts all such organizations from taxation under the revenue law.

S. 3422, introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen, provides for the exemption of fine for failure to pay tax at time fixed by law.

H. J. Res. 315. Introduced by Mr. Little, referred to the Committee on Rules. (*War Profits.*) The bill provides that the Attorney-General is authorized to begin injunction proceedings against the Standard Oil Co. and its various affiliated or allied companies, the United States Steel Corporation and its various allied or associated steel, iron, coal, railroad and banking corporations, and similar corporations and companies, to restrain them from taking any steps, either by stock dividends or other devices, to distribute the surplus war profits accumulated in their treasuries during the past six years.

GOLD

H. R. 13201. Introduced by Mr. McFadden, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. (*Monetary Gold Reserve.*) The bill provides that after May 1, 1920, in addition to any existing tax now assessed thereon, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of 50 cents per pennyweight of fine gold contained in all gold manufactured, used or sold for other than coinage or monetary purposes, by or for a manufacturer or dealer, or his estate, and upon the gold contained in any manufactured articles sold by any dealer, manufacturer or his estate. The bill also provides for the stamping of every manufactured article or package containing same in which gold is used with a stamp to be provided by the Internal Revenue Department, which department has the power to provide the rules and regulations surrounding the use of the stamp. On account of the

impracticability of suitably stamping finished dental restorative appliances, the Internal Revenue Department shall further prescribe rules and regulations for the collection of the tax upon all gold used for dental purposes. Gold used by the Government for dental, medical and surgical purposes and employed in dental services rendered to war-risk insurance patients by the United States Public Health Service is exempt from taxation. Also all gold used for restorative dental work for children not over 15 years, and in dental infirmaries conducted for the benefit of the poor, and not for private profit, is exempt.

All money so collected shall be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be designated by him as "the gold premium fund," which fund, together with any other funds in the Treasury not used for specified purposes, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury as a premium after May 1, 1920, and for five years thereafter, to the producers of new gold in the United States or its possessions upon the basis of \$10 per fine ounce.

H. R. 12721 (*Abolishing Sub-Treasuries*). Introduced by Mr. Platt, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill abolishes the sub-treasuries and provides for the transfer of the coin, currency, and bullion. It amends section 3595 of the Revised Statutes by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue after July 1, 1921, such subtreasuries as are mentioned in the bill and the exercise of all duties and functions by their assistant treasurers and officers. Section two of the bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer any or all of the duties or functions performed or authorized to be performed by the assistant treasurers to the Treasurer of the United States or the mints or assay offices of the United States, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, or to utilize any of the Federal Reserve Banks acting as depositories or fiscal agents of the United States for the purpose of performing any or all of such functions. The bill appropriates the sum of \$300,000 for the purpose of meeting all necessary expenses. This bill, which has had hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee, was reported to the House on February 25, and takes the place of H. R. 12209, introduced by Mr. Pratt on February 2.

H. R. 13262. Introduced by Mr. McFadden, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. (*Coin Destruction.*) The bill provides that any person who purposely and knowingly, by any art, way or means shall, except as authorized by law,

totally destroy any gold or silver coins (with the exception of the standard silver dollar of the United States), as such, which have been or which may hereafter be coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law or which hereafter may be made by law current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not more than five years and fined not more than \$10,000.

TARIFF

Pyrites.—H. R. 5215: Introduced by Mr. Slomp. The bill provides the following tariff duties: Pyrites and all crude iron sulphide minerals, 15 cents per unit of the sulphur content thereof. On sulphur, in whatever form, not otherwise provided in this act, 15 cents per unit of sulphur content of any product so imported.

Manganese.—H. R. 5216: Introduced by Mr. Slomp, provides for a tariff duty on crude manganese ores and on manganiferous ores and concentrates thereof, the sum of 35 cents per unit of metallic manganese therein contained. The bill provides for a minimum duty of not less than \$10 per ton upon such ores and concentrates so imported. Upon ferromanganese and spiegeleisen and other alloys and compounds containing manganese and all other manufactured articles and materials containing manganese, not especially provided for herein, 75 cents per unit of the manganese contained therein, with a minimum duty of not less than \$50 per ton upon all such ferromanganese so imported, and a minimum duty of not less than \$30 per ton upon all spiegeleisen so imported.

Magnesite.—H. R. 5218: Introduced by Mr. Hadley, provides that a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound shall be paid upon magnesite, commercial ore, either crushed or ground; one and one-fourth cents per pound on magnesite, calcined, dead burned, and grain; 25 per cent ad valorem on magnesite brick. The bill expressly repeals Section 539 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913.

H. R. 11516, Zinc.—Introduced by Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma. To increase the revenue and to levy a duty upon imports from foreign countries of lead and zinc ore and manufactured products containing lead and zinc. The bill provides that silver ore and all other ore containing lead shall pay a duty of 2 cents per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at port of entry. A duty of 2½ cents per pound upon lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse

lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured. Lead in sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire, 3 cents per pound. Zinc ore or zinc in blocks, or pigs, or zinc old and worn out, 2 cents per pound. Zinc in sheets, 3 cents per pound. Manufacturers' articles, or wares composed wholly or in part of lead or zinc, whether partly or wholly manufactured, 50 per cent ad valorem. That on all products of lead and zinc, or either of them, or products containing lead and zinc, or either of them, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, 30 per cent ad valorem; and also,

S. 6328: Introduced by Mr. McPherson, which was amended by

H. R. 6238. Introduced by Mr. Gore, referred to the Committee on Finance. (*Amending the Zinc Bill.*) The amendment provides that no citizen or subject of any country which requires by law, regulation or otherwise any stipulation in any contract, lease, sale or other agreement relating to mines or minerals, including petroleum, in the said country or its possessions or dependencies, which prevents or prohibits American citizens, because of their nationality, from being shareholders, or which limits the number of shares which may be held by American citizens in such undertakings, places restrictions on American citizens holding any position in the company or on the board of directors, or to act on the board or in any managerial capacity whatsoever in connection with any company having any right, title or interest whatsoever in mines or minerals in the United States or its dependencies, so long as the restrictions before mentioned shall remain in force in any law to which the government of the foreign country or any of its officials or representatives is a party.

Quicksilver.—H. R. 6658: Introduced by per pound upon all quicksilver imported into the United States or any of its possessions, and a duty of 35 cents per pound of mercury content upon ores or compounds of mercury or manufactured compounds.

Potash.—S. 1022: Introduced by Mr. Henderson. This is the same bill Mr. Henderson introduced in the 65th Congress, which failed to pass the Senate, largely because of the filibuster. It is substantially the same as the bill introduced in the House by Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee.

Potassium.—H. R. 4870: Introduced by Mr. Fordney, to provide revenue for the Government and to safeguard, by a license con-

trol of imports of potassium salts and by imposing an import duty thereon, the interests of domestic potash producers.

Graphite—H. R. 5941: Introduced by Mr. Heflin, provides for a tariff of 1 cent per pound of crude graphite ores, which contain 50 per cent or under of graphite carbon; 2 cents per pound of graphite for ores containing 50 per cent graphite carbon. The bill defines crude graphite as ore which has not been subjected to any process of refining or concentration, which changes the graphite content of the ores as mined; a duty of 3 cents per pound upon lump and chip crystalline graphite (plumbago, silver lead) is provided for. Lump and chip are defined as larger crystals of graphite more or less broken up in mining and treatment, of a size which will not pass through a screen with openings one-quarter of an inch square. A duty of 6 cents per pound of graphite is imposed for Flake crystalline graphite (plumbago, silver lead). Upon all other products, manufactured materials and compounds, containing graphite, crystalline or amorphous, not specifically provided for in this Act, a tariff of 5 cents per pound for the graphite contained therein is imposed.

H. R. 4437. (Tungsten.) The Senate Finance Committee on March 22 reported out the bill for a protective tariff on tungsten, which bill was reviewed in the June, 1919, issue of THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL. The bill has been revised in committee to provide that during the period of three years after the day following the passage of the Act there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty, first, upon tungsten-bearing ores and concentrates of \$9 per unit of tungstic trioxide therein contained. Second, upon metallic tungsten, tungsten powder, scrap steel containing tungsten fit only to be remanufactured, ferrotungsten, ferrotungsten powder, commercial tungstic acid, calcium tungstate, sodium tungstate and all other salts of tungsten and other manufactured material containing tungsten (except high-speed tungsten steel and all alloy steels containing tungsten) and all other compounds containing tungsten not specifically provided for in this section of nine-tenths of one cent per pound of each of said substances or materials for each per cent, or fraction thereof, of tungsten contained therein. The original Section 2 is eliminated, but provides a tariff of 35 per cent ad valorem upon all high-speed tungsten steel and all alloy steels containing tungsten. The last section of the bill remains the same, providing the Act shall be deemed not to repeal any tariff now existing upon any substances or materials mentioned in the Act.

H. R. 11815, Graphite.—Introduced by Mr. Fordney, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, provides for a duty of 1 cent per pound on crude crystalline graphite ores containing 50 per cent or under of graphite carbon; 2 cents per pound for ores containing over 50 per cent of graphitic carbon; 3 cents per pound for lump and chip crystalline graphite; 6 cents per pound on flake crystalline graphite, crude concentrates, and refined flake; upon all other products, manufactured materials, and compounds containing graphite, crystalline or amorphous, not specifically provided for in this Act, in addition to any duties assessed and collected under existing law, a duty of 5 cents per pound for the graphite therein contained.

S. 3611, Chrome.—Introduced by Mr. McNary, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill provides for 50 cents per unit of Cr_2O_3 on crude chrome ores and chromium ores and concentrates thereof; $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each pound of metallic chromium upon ferrochrome and other metallic alloys containing chrome; 65 cents per unit of Cr_2O_3 upon refractory brick and material used for refractory purposes, containing chrome; and a tariff of 90 cents per unit of chrome contained in chemical compounds and articles manufactured therefrom containing chrome or chromite. These tariffs shall be collected in addition to any tariff duties now in force.

H. R. 10305: Chrome. Introduced by Mr. Kahn, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill provides that on the approval of the act there shall be imposed a tariff on chrome ore as follows:

Crude chrome ores and chromium ores and concentrates thereof, 60 cents per unit of Cr_2O_3 contained therein.

Upon ferrochrome and other metallic alloys containing chrome, $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each pound of metallic chromium contained therein.

Upon refractory brick and material used for refractory purposes containing chrome, the sum of 65 cents per unit of Cr_2O_3 .

Upon chemical compounds and articles manufactured therefrom, containing chrome or chromite, 90 cents per unit of chromium content; a unit being 1 per cent of Cr_2O_3 contained in a short ton of two thousand pounds.

H. R. 8078, Cobalt.—Introduced in the Senate September 29, 1919, known as the "Dye Bill," was amended January 20 by inserting "25," so that the article shall read "Cobalt, oxide of, 25 cents per pound."

H. R. 12014, Cobalt.—Introduced by Mr. Rhodes and referred to the committee on Ways and Means. This bill provides that upon the passage of the Act there shall be imposed, levied and collected upon the articles herein named a rate of tariff upon the following: Cobalt, oxide of, 25 cents per pound. Section 2 of the bill provides that on all importations of cobalt, oxide of, there shall be estimated at the port of entry and a bond shall be given in a sum double the amount of such estimated duty for the transportation of said commodity by common carrier bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling establishments, whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the commodity at such establishments it shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of government officers, who shall submit the samples obtained to a government assayer, who shall make a proper assay of the sample and report the result to the proper customs officers, and the import duty as provided by the Act shall be liquidated thereon. Section 3 of the bill repeals all existing laws affecting the rate of duty on cobalt.

Molybdenum—H. R. 7548: Introduced by Mr. Taylor. The bill provides a tariff of 40 cents per pound upon metallic molybdenum contained in crude molybdenum ores and concentrates. Upon all compounds containing molybdenum not specifically provided for in the bill, 70 cents per pound of molybdenum contained is provided. This latter class includes high-speed molybdenum steel and all alloys containing molybdenum.

Barytes—H. S. 7658: Introduced by Mr. Rhodes, providing for a tariff on all crude or manufactured barytes of \$10 per ton, on all manufactured barytes or barium sulphate a duty of \$15 per ton, and on barium carbonate a duty of \$20 per ton. A duty of \$20 per ton on barium sulphate and \$20, on each and every other barium compound. The bill shall go into effect 30 days after the date of its passage.

Antimony—H. R. 7193: Introduced by Mr. McGlenon: The bill provides that upon the passage of the Act, in addition to duties provided for in the Tariff Act of October 3, 1917, there shall be levied a special duty of 10 cents per pound upon antimony salts and antimony sulphuret. The words "antimony sulphuret" apply to all mixtures or compounds containing precipitated antimony sulphide, precipitated antimony trisulphide, precipitated antimony pentasulphide, precipitated antimony oxysulphide.

H. R. 13173. Introduced by Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania, referred to Committee on Ways and Means. (*Antimony.*) The bill is intended to create a source of revenue and encourage production of antimony salts, titanium salts, hydrosulphites, sulphonylates and artificial bases by amending paragraph 144 of Tariff Act of October 3 1913, as follows:

"Antimony, as regulus or metal, and matter containing antimony, but not containing more than 10 per centum of lead, 10 per centum ad valorem; antimony oxide, 25 per centum ad valorem; antimony salts, titanium salts, hydrosulphites, sulphonylates and artificial bases, 7 cents per pound and 45 per centum ad valorem."

Dye Stuff—H. R. 6495: Introduced by Mr. Longworth: Regulating the importation of coal tar products by providing for an import tax upon certain chemicals, and defining those which may be imported without such import tax. This bill is substantially the same as H. R. 2706 introduced by Mr. Longworth and reviewed in the July issue of the Journal.

H. R. 10874.—Anti Dumping.—Introduced by Mr. Fordney, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate a sufficient number of special agents or other officers in the Customs Service having expert knowledge of appraisement of imported merchandise and the administration of customs laws; such officers to receive compensation not exceeding \$5,000 per year and expenses. The bill appropriates \$150,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, to carry out the provisions of the Act. The Secretary of the Treasury is vested with full power to enforce the Act, with certain duties. If merchandise imported into the United States has been secured from the foreign owner or manufacturer otherwise than by purchase, the sales price, plus the cost, when not included in such price of the package and the packing charges, will be the price at which the person importing the merchandise sells or agrees to sell the goods in the United States, plus the cost, less all expenses, included in said price incurred from the place of shipment or manufacture in the foreign country to the place of delivery in the United States. The foreign home value or the value to countries other than the United States, as the case may be, shall be taken at the date of the sale or purchase of the goods exported to the United States.

BLUE SKY

H. R. 12603 (Fraudulent Stock Promotion). Introduced by Mr. Volstead, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill is intended to prevent fraud respecting securities offered for sale, and provides that the Attorney General shall, if he believes it to be in the interest of the public, investigate any sale, promotion, negotiation, or distribution of any stocks, bonds, or other securities that involve the use of the mails; he shall require any persons, partnerships, or corporations to file with him a statement in writing under oath as to all the facts concerning such sale, and in addition thereto such further data and information as he may deem relevant and make such special investigation as may be necessary. In case of disobedience to a subpoena of any witness appearing before the Attorney General, he may invoke the aid of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or of any district court of the United States. The court may thereupon issue an order requiring the person to obey the subpoena and give evidence in the matter in question. The Attorney General is also empowered upon satisfactory evidence, that in the sale, promotion, etc., persons are employing any scheme to defraud, to serve upon such corporations or persons an order requiring them to desist. If it shall appear to the Attorney General that an irreparable public injury is imminent before such an order is issued and before full investigation can be made, he may, pending such investigation, issue an order, the same to be accompanied with a request for information as to the facts. This temporary order shall remain in force only until the information is furnished. For failure to comply with any of the provisions of this act a fine is provided of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment of not more than ten years, or both.

S. 3702, Regulating Sale of Stock.—Introduced by Mr. Kenyon, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, regulates the issuance of stock by corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The bill provides that whenever an offering is made to the public of an original issue security by any corporation engaged in interstate commerce it shall file with the United States Postmaster at its legal address and with the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, a statement showing the purposes for which the corporation is organized; its officers and directors with their residences; the last balance sheet of the corporation, showing in detail all payments for tangible and intangible property, good will, promotion fees, and all other agreements for the disbursement of money except that used for the pur-

poses to which the proceeds of the sale of the new security are to be devoted; the terms of the flotation showing the price at which the securities are sold; the estimated expense of the flotation; the name of the underwriters, the terms of the underwriting, and the names of and terms by which sub-underwriters, syndicates, bankers, brokers and others deal in the original sale of such securities.

ANTI-TRUST

S. 3288.—Proposed by Mr. Curtis, which amends the Act to regulate commerce as follows: "That carriers affected by any order of the commission made under authority of this section shall be, and they are hereby, relieved from the operation of the anti-trust laws, as designated in Section 1 of the act approved October 15, 1914, entitled 'An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes, and of all restraints or prohibitions by law in so far as may be necessary to enable them to effect any division of traffic or earnings between such carriers so approved by order under and pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section.'"

S. 3720, Combinations.—Introduced by Mr. Smoot, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, amending Section 10 of the law against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved October 15, 1914, as follows:

"None of the provisions of this section shall be construed to include or apply to any railroad, all of the shares of stock or property of which is owned by a person or corporation whose plant, shops, mills, or factories such railroad is principally engaged in serving, nor to any director, agent, manager, or officer of any such railroad."

H. R. 13138. Introduced by Mr. Platt, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. (*Amending Sherman Law.*) The bill amends Section 8 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by providing that nothing in the Act shall prohibit any private banker or any officer, director or employee of any bank or class A director of a Federal Reserve Bank, who shall first procure the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, which board is hereby authorized to grant, withhold or revoke such consent from being an officer, director or employee of not more than two other banks, banking associations or trust companies, whether organized under the laws of the United States or any state, if such other bank is not in substantial competition with such banker or member bank.

S. 4028. Introduced by Mr. Smoot, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Amending the Anti-Trust Law.*) The bill amends Section 10 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by adding the following paragraph, which provides "that none of the provisions of this section shall be construed to include or apply to any railroad or to any director, president, manager or other officer or agent thereof all of the shares of the capital stock of which, other than those used for qualifying its directors, or all of the property of which is owned by a person or corporation whose plant, shops, mills, factories or other properties such railroad is principally engaged in serving."

H. R. 13703. Introduced by Mr. Volstead, referred to the Committee on Judiciary. (*Association of Producers of Agricultural Products.*) The bill provides that any person engaged in the production of agricultural products, such as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen and fruit growers, may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of their members; and such producers may organize and make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect that purpose, any law notwithstanding to the contrary; with the provision, however, that such association is so organized that no member shall have more than one vote, regardless of the amount he may have contributed for use as capital. The profits upon the capital invested is limited to 7 per cent, and no person may receive as a dividend or profit upon such contributions more than 5 per cent. of the total net profits made by any such association in any one year.

S. 4344. Introduced by Mr. Capper, referred to the Committee on Judiciary. (*Association of Agricultural Producers.*) The bill is similar to a number of bills which have been introduced during the session, and provides that persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen or fruit growers may act together in association, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of their members and such producers may organize and operate such associations and make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect that purpose, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Providing further, that such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof. No

member is allowed to have more than one vote, and the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per cent. The Secretary of Agriculture, if he has reason to believe that such association is acting in restraint of trade, has authority to disperse the association, and the Department of Justice has power to enforce the orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

H. R. 1186: Introduced by Mr. Steele and conferring additional powers upon the Federal Trade Commission. The bill provides that upon application for a license to transact interstate commerce, under the rules of practice and procedure as prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission, the applicants setting forth the nature and character of the interstate commerce to be transacted, the location of the principal office, place of business, and if a corporation, a copy of its certificate or articles of incorporation, the names and addresses of all its officers and stockholders and, if unincorporated, a copy of its articles or contract of association, and the names and addresses of the managers and members, the Commission shall proceed to make diligent inquiry into the facts set forth in the application and if satisfied that such interstate commerce does not constitute an unlawful monopoly, or an unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce, or unfair competition, or a detriment to the public, the commission shall grant the license so applied for, which license shall authorize the licensee to transact the interstate commerce set forth in the application.

WAR MINERALS

H. R. 13091. Introduced by Mr. Garland, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. (*War Mineral Relief.*) The bill provides for further relief to war minerals producers and amends the Act approved March 2, 1910, by amending Section 5 by striking out the words "that the decision of said Secretary shall be conclusive and final, subject to the limitations hereinafter provided." Paragraph 4 of this Section is amended by inserting after the words "that nothing in this section shall be construed to confer jurisdiction upon any court to entertain a suit against the United States" and the following words, "except as provided in Section 6." The Act of March 2 is also amended by adding at the end a new section which provides that any claimant who has filed a claim under Section 5 within three months after March 2, 1919, whose claim has been rejected or who is not satisfied with the decision, adjustment, liquidation or payment of net losses by the Secretary of the Interior under such section, may file a peti-

tion in the Court of Claims for the final determination of such losses.

ALASKA

S. 4205. Introduced by Mr. Nelson, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, from which committee it was on April 21 reported without amendment. The bill provides for the amendment of an act providing for civil government for Alaska by establishing a district court for the District of Alaska, with the jurisdiction of district courts of the United States, and with general jurisdiction in civil, criminal, equity and admiralty causes. Four district judges shall be appointed at a salary of \$7,500 per year. The bill defines the districts to which the four judges shall be appointed, and provides that a general term of court shall be held each year at Juneau, Nome, Valdez and Fairbanks.

H. R. 12909. Introduced by Mr. Grigsby, referred to the Committees on the Territories. (*Improvement of Alaska Transportation System.*) The bill provides for the creation of the Alaska Territorial Shipping Board, to be composed of the Governor, the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, which board is authorized to require all carriers, who shall have transported cargo or passengers, to file verified reports in the office of such board, showing in detail the places where the cargo and passengers were received and delivered, the number of passengers, the quantity of cargo by tons, the rates or charges and the revenue received therefor, and such other facts as may be necessary to compile and maintain the Territory. Each vessel will be required to carry a license if it carries more than twenty net tons.

PUBLIC LANDS

H. R. 13851. Introduced by Mr. Hayden, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. (*Mining on Indian Reservations.*) The bill proposes an amendment to the Leasing Bill, which shall make available the unallotted lands within Indian reservations whenever such lands, or such portions thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, are declared by the said Secretary to be subject to exploration for and disposition of the minerals, in the form and manner provided by the Act, except that such lands may only be leased and patents shall not be issued for the same and except that all moneys received from royalties and rentals from such lands shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians belonging and having tribal rights on the reservation where the leased land is located.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to lease unallotted Indian lands containing deposits of potassium, asbestos, precious stones and other non-metallic minerals under such terms and conditions not inconsistent with the Act as the Secretary may determine and announce by general regulations as best adapted to the development of such minerals. The bill specifically states that the Act will not apply to the five civilized tribes and Osage Nation of Indians in Oklahoma.

S. 3486.—Introduced by Mr. Smoot, referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Section two of the bill provides that the United States Government assumes, subject to the conditions of the Act, the payment to the several states of sums of money equivalent to the amounts which such states would receive from the taxation of public lands within their respective borders if such lands were owned by individuals.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK

H. J. Res. 349. Introduced by Mr. Raker, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. (*Suspending 1920 Assessment Work.*) The resolution provides that the provision of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires on each mining claim located and until a patent has been issued therefore, not less than \$100 worth of labor to be performed, or improvements aggregating such amount to be made each year, be suspended as to all mining claims in the United States, including Alaska, during the calendar year 1920.

PETROLEUM

S. 361. Introduced by Mr. Cummins, referred to the Committee on Audit and Control. The resolution states that, whereas it is generally known that the available supply of oil for fuel is rapidly diminishing, and that the time may speedily come when our army transports, naval and merchant marine vessels will be compelled to depend upon coal to furnish their motive power; whereas when that time comes the coal fields yielding the quality of coal required for economic and efficient use on ships, and reasonably proximate to the various ports of the United States may either be exhausted or greatly advanced in value. It is resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate be directed to enter upon an investigation of the subject, and as soon as possible report to the Senate in recommendations: Whether it is probable that our army transports, naval and merchant vessels now equipped to use oil will be compelled again to use coal as fuel; whether the coal fields from which coal of

the proper quality for use on ships can be mined; what is the transportation cost of moving the coal from these fields to the various ports of the United States; and whether it would be good policy for the government to acquire such coal fields as may be necessary to furnish the supply that will be needed for government ships and our merchant marine, and what would be that probable cost of acquiring them at this time.

S. 4396. Introduced by Mr. Phelan, referred to the Committee on Public Lands. (*United States Oil Corporation.*) The bill provides for the incorporation of a company to be known as the United States Oil Corporation for the purpose of developing the oil resources of foreign countries. The corporation is to be controlled by a board of nine directors, to be appointed by the President. The board of directors shall elect a president and shall fix the compensation of its officers, experts and other employees. It may explore, develop, refine, transport and store petroleum and its products or whatever it produces, subject to a preferential right on the part of the United States government to take all of its supply, or a portion thereof, at any time, upon payment of the market price.

FIXED NITROGEN CORPORATION

H. R. 10329.—Introduced by Mr. Kahn. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizes the Secretary of War to designate any five persons to act as an organization committee, which committee shall specifically state the name of the corporation to be organized, the name of such corporation to be the United States Fixed Nitrogen Corporation, which shall have the power—First, to adopt and use a corporate seal. Second, to have succession for a period of twenty years from its organization, unless sooner dissolved by an Act of Congress. Third, to make contracts. Fourth, to sue and be sued. Fifth, to appoint its board of directors and such other officers as may be necessary, etc. The corporation shall be conducted under the supervision and control of a board of directors, consisting of not less than three nor more than eleven members, to be appointed by the Secretary of War. The corporation so organized shall have the power: To purchase and operate United States nitrate fixation plants located at Sheffield, Alabama, and Muscle Shoals, Alabama, together with all real estate used in connection therewith, all tools, machinery, equipment, accessories, and materials, all laboratories, and plants used as auxiliaries thereto, including the fixed-nitrogen

research laboratory at Washington, the Waco Limestone quarry in Alabama, the electric power unit at the Warrior River Station of the Alabama Power Company, etc. They have power to establish other laboratories and plants as they may deem necessary in furnishing the government at all times with nitrogen products; to sell to the United States such products as may be manufactured for military or other purposes; to sell any or all of its products not required by the United States to producers or users of fertilizers; to enter into such agreements and reciprocal relations with others as may be deemed necessary or desirable to facilitate the production and sale of nitrogen products on the most scientific and economical basis; to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire United States or foreign patents and processes, or the right to use such patents or processes; to sell and export any of its surplus products not purchased by the United States, or by persons within the United States.

LABOR

H. Con. Res. 50 (*Capital and Labor*). Introduced by Mr. Tinkham, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, providing as follows:

"Whereas boards and commissions have been, and are from time to time established by the Congress and appointed to deal with the problems of labor and capital and to investigate industrial relations and prepare suitable recommendations as to legislation; and

"Whereas these bodies commonly comprise equal representation of the opposing industrial interests and of the general public interest; and

"Whereas the public representation, although intended to have the deciding vote, usually finds itself obliged to concur in agreements reached by the representatives of labor and capital: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That a clear majority of each board or commission which may hereafter be constituted for purposes of either regulation, inquiry, or counsel concerning the relations of labor and capital and any aspect of industrial relations shall be composed of the representatives of the paramount public interest."

S. 4107. Introduced by Mr. Sheppard, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. (*Bureau of Interstate Co-operative Associations.*) The bill provides for the establishment, in the Department of Labor, of a bureau as above stated, to be headed by a commissioner, whose salary is \$5,000

per year. Section 2 provides that persons, not exceeding 50 in number, may associate themselves as a co-operative association for the purpose of conducting interstate business on the co-operative plan, provided they do not transact business for profit. Each member has one vote, and if any surplus accrues between cost and selling price, it must be used for the common good of the members, or returned to patrons in proportion to their purchases of sales. Articles of incorporation must be made out and filed with the Secretary of Labor, who shall issue a certificate of incorporation upon the payment of \$10 to the Department of Labor and \$5 for each amendment. Each association must be managed by a board of directors, of not less than five, and has the power to conduct an interstate business on the co-operative plan.

H. R. 10738, Collective Bargaining—Introduced by Mr. Kelly, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, providing for collective bargaining between employers and employees in all industries engaged in interstate commerce. The bill provides that the refusal of any individual firm, corporation, etc., engaged in interstate commerce, that engages or uses the services of any employee for wage, salary, or other valuable consideration to bargain collectively with such employees, through their duly chosen representatives, is unlawful. Section two provides that the denial or interference, by any such employer engaged in interstate commerce, with the right of employees to organize in trade unions; the denial or abridging of or interference by any employee, with the right of such employees to organize in associations or groups; the discharge by any such employer of employees for membership in trades unions or for legitimate trade-union activities, and the use by any employees of coercive measures to induce persons to join their organizations, is unlawful.

S. 3496, Employers' Liability—Introduced by Mr. Sutherland, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, amending the act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties. Section four of the original bill is amended to provide that if the disability is partial the United States shall pay to the disabled employee during such disability a monthly compensation equal to such percentage of the compensation paid in case of total disability as the difference between his monthly pay and his wage-earning capacity after the beginning of such partial disability bears to his monthly pay.

H. R. 10736, Bolshevism—Introduced by Mr. Kelley of Michigan, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, providing that the advocacy or teaching of criminal syndicalism is a felony, and punishable, and that any person who by word of mouth or writing advocates the necessity or propriety of crime, sabotage, violence, or any method of terrorism for the overthrow of a republican form of government; or organizes or helps to organize, or becomes a member of, voluntarily assemblies with any society, group or assemblage of persons formed to teach or advocate the teaching of the doctrine of criminal syndicalism, is guilty of a felony and is, therefore punishable by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or both.

H. R. 11430, Sedition—Introduced by Mr. Graham, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, from which committee it was reported January 12, amended as follows:

"The bill provides that whoever incites, sets on foot, assists or engages in any rebellion against the United States or the authority of laws thereof or whoever assists or engages in the use of force or violence with intent to destroy or cause to be changed, or to overthrow the government of the United States, and the death of any person or persons is caused or results directly therefrom, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by death, or shall be imprisoned for not more than twenty years or fined not more than \$20,000, or both, and shall forever be debarred from holding office under the United States; in case death does not result, on conviction such persons shall be imprisoned not more than twenty years or fined not more than \$20,000, or both."

H. R. 12320 (Suspending Immigration). Introduced by Mr. Johnson, referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Section two of the bill provides that from fifteen days after the passage of the act until the expiration of two years, the immigration of aliens to the United States is prohibited.

OIL SHALE

S. 2671: Introduced by Mr. Henderson and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make experiments and investigations through the Bureau of Mines of oil shale, to determine the commercial and economic practicability of its utilization as a commercial product. One hundred and forty thousand dollars is appropriated to carry on the expense of the investigation.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

H. R. 429: Introduced by Mr. McClintic, to amend the Federal Trade Commission bill. The bill provides that upon passage of the act it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation engaged in commerce, to offer for sale any stocks, bonds or other securities in the United States without first submitting to the commission a notice of such intention to so offer for sale such stocks, together with a report of the business engaged in, showing in detail the amount of capital invested or capital stock issued.

S. Res. 217.—Submitted by Mr. Watson, referred to the Committee on Audit and Control, from which committee it was reported, without amendment, December 3rd, considered, amended, and agreed to as follows: "Whereas it is charged that a number of the employees of the Federal Trade Commission have been and now are engaged in socialistic and bolshevistic propaganda and in furthering the organization and growth of socialistic and bolshevistic organizations; and

Whereas if Bolshevism, with all that it implies, is to be met and overcome in our country it must be done by first ousting all its adherents and advocates from public office, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to inquire into and report to the Senate at the earliest practical date upon the truthfulness of these charges.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

H. R. 6649: Introduced by Mr. Reavis, of Nebraska. This bill, prepared by the Engineering Council, provides that the Department of the Interior be changed to the Department of Public Works, and that the now Secretary of the Interior be designated as the Secretary of Public Works. When the present term of the Secretary of the Interior shall expire, all subsequent occupants shall by training and experience be qualified to administer the affairs of the department. Except as hereinafter stated, all bureaus now included under the Interior Department are transferred to the proposed Department of Public Works.

The Patent Office under the act is transferred to the Department of Commerce; the Bureau of Pensions to the Treasury; the Bureau of Education to the Labor Department; the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Board of Indian Commissioners, to the Labor Department, with the special proviso that all engineering and construction work,

and mineral land surveys now formed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall be performed under the Department of Public Works.

The Department of Public Works shall take over the Supervising Architect's office, now controlled by the Treasury Department, the Construction Division of the United States Army, River and Harbor Improvements, the Mississippi River Commission, and the California Debris Commission, now controlled by the War Department. Engineer officers now assigned to non-military work are to be detailed for duty under the Department of Public Works, until civil transfer has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Four Assistant Secretaries of Public Works are provided for, each specially qualified for his particular work, and who can be removed only for inefficiency or legitimate cause.

DIVISION MINES AND GEOLOGY

S. 4369. Introduced by Mr. Henderson, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. The bill provides for the establishment in the Department of the Interior of a Division of Mines and Geology, to be under the control and direction of an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which secretary shall be technically qualified by experience and education to exercise the powers and duties imposed by the bill. He is to be appointed by the President, and to receive \$10,000 a year. Section 2 provides that all powers and duties now conferred or imposed by law upon the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey or the directors and members thereof, which in the opinion of the president, relate to mining, metallurgy and mineral technology or the Geological Survey, the classification of the public lands, and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources and products of the national domain, are hereby vested and imposed in the Division of Mines and Geology. All officers and employees of the bureau and survey, or of such part of any department, commission, bureau, agency, or office the powers and duties of which are hereby vested and imposed or authorized to be vested and imposed in the Division of Mines and Geology, shall become officers and employees of the Division of Mines and Geology, and all records, books, documents, papers, etc., belonging to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey shall become the property of the division. Section 3 provides that the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of this division, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may appoint, remove and fix the compensation of the officers and employees in the division as may from time to time be provided for by Congress. All such

appointments, except to any position carrying a salary of \$5,000 a year or over, shall be made from lists of eligibles furnished by the Civil Service Commission. The act shall become effective 30 days from and after its passage.

NATIONAL BUDGET

H.-J. Res. 298. Introduced by Mr. Moore, referred to the Committee on Rules. The bill is intended to make more efficient the administration of the business offices of the government, and provides that the Speaker of the House appoint five members of the House and the president of the Senate five members of the Senate, who shall constitute a Select Joint Committee on the Organization, Activities, and Methods of Business of the administrative branch of the government. This committee shall make a study of the general purpose of each distinct administrative service of the government, and the manner in which it is organized; its method of business and the clerical force employed; the system of accounts kept and reports rendered by it, so as to make known the character and amount of its revenues and expenditures; the manner in which appropriations are now made for its support and any other facts that may be pertinent. The committee is empowered to determine what changes should be made in respect to the laws governing the methods of business of each such service with a view to the better discharge of the functions for which it is created; to determine what redistribution of activities should be made among the several services, with a view to having their activities performed by those services to which they more properly and logically belong. They should also determine what regrouping of services departmentally, and what new executive departments or bureaus of existing departments should be provided for. They shall provide that each executive department or bureau shall embrace only services having close working relations with each other, and ministering directly to the primary purpose for which the same is maintained and operated. The bill distinctly provides that the committee shall particularly determine the advisability of removing from the War and Navy Departments all services and the performance of all activities which are not of a direct military or naval character; for the removal from the Treasury Department all services not pertaining strictly to the administration of financial affairs. It also provides for the creation of a Department or Bureau of Public Works to take over all services having for their primary purpose the construction and operation of works of an engineering and construction

character; for the creation of a Department or Bureau of Education and Science to take over the services now scattered among the several executive departments, or existing as independent establishments; for the creation of a Department or Bureau of Public Health; the creation of a Department or Bureau of Maritime Affairs. The committee shall make a study of existing laws providing for the organization, defining the powers and duties, and regulating the methods of business of the several departments, independent establishments, bureaus, and other services with a view to their revision and assembly into a consistent and logically arranged administrative code, similar to codes now in effect in some of the states. The committee is authorized to employ such assistance as is necessary, expenditures to be paid in equal parts from the contingent funds of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

1,354,226—*Frances L. Stewart*, Washington, D. C. Assigned to International Conveyor Corp., New York, N. Y.

APPARATUS FOR STORING COAL, ONE AND OTHER MATERIAL comprising a truck supported frame having a wheel supported lower portion and an inclined upper portion, an endless inclined conveyor belt having a delivery portion arranged above the inclined part of the frame, and a return portion arranged immediately below said inclined part of the frame, motor mechanism on said frame for driving said belt, a delivery conveyor associated with said inclined conveyor belt and receiving material from its upper end, an automobile truck connected to said before-mentioned conveyor frame, a turn table on said truck, motor mechanism for operating the turn table, a frame supported by the turn table to which the delivery conveyor is connected to move about a horizontal axis, and a motor mechanism for turning the delivery conveyor.

Cost Bulletins Suspended.

The Federal Trade Commission has announced the suspension of bituminous coal cost bulletins pending final decision by the courts on the constitutional power of Congress to authorize the commission to compel mine operators to furnish the necessary information. The commission announced last May the likelihood of the suspension of these bulletins unless a necessary number of operators should furnish voluntary reports. After this announcement was made a still fewer number of operators turned in reports, hence the decision that the June bulletin should be the last.



By C. H. FARRELL.

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just sent to Congress its thirty-fourth annual report, giving in detail its activities during the last year and making recommendations to Congress as to future amendments to existing law. The commission desires that the law be so amended as to make possible partial payments of the guarantee to which carriers are entitled for the first six months after federal control ceased. The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to make these partial payments, insisting that only one certificate can be issued by the commission and that this certificate must include final settlement. This same matter is now pending in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in a mandamus suit brought by the Grand Trunk Western Railway to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to honor a certificate for partial payment of its guarantee already issued.

Recommendation is also made that the law be amended so as to provide for the punishment of any person offering or giving to an employee of a carrier subject to the act any money or thing of value with intent to influence his action or decision with respect to car service, and to provide also for the punishment of a guilty employee who accepts such an offer. Certain increases in the number and salaries of locomotive boiler inspectors is also asked for, together with additional legislation

governing the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles.

The commission renews its recommendations stated in previous reports that steel cars in passenger train service be required and that the use of wooden cars between or in front of steel cars be prohibited.

It is also the commission's desire, as previously recommended, that the power to award reparation be placed wholly in the courts, that a condition precedent to award of reparation by a court for unreasonable rates or charges be that the commission has found such rates or charges unreasonable as of a particular time, that the law affirmatively recognize that private damages do not necessarily follow a violation of the act, that no person be entitled to reparation except to the extent that he shows he has suffered damage, and that the rule of damages laid down in the International Coal Case, 230 U. S., 184, should control.

Intrastate Rate Controversy.

The controversy that has been going on for some time regarding the conflict between the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the various state commissions has been brought to a climax following the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the New York and Illinois cases. Following the general rate increase allowed by the commission, effective with the end of the guarantee period, the carriers filed with the various state commissions applications to make within the states the same increases as had been allowed between the states by the federal commission. Twenty-four of the states allowed these increases in full as far as freight is concerned, and twenty-three allowed them for passenger traffic. Seventeen states approved

the freight increases with exceptions, and seven approved the passenger increases with exceptions. Five of the states allowed smaller percentage increases in freight than had been approved by the federal commission. Two of the states denied all freight increases, and three denied all passenger increases. Thirteen states held that no increase could be allowed in passenger rates because statutory provisions prevented such action, and two of the states denied the passenger increases in part.

The action of the state commissions in these various states was brought to the attention of the federal commission and an investigation begun by that body into the situation in each state. To date two opinions have been handed down, one in the New York case, and one in the Illinois case. Both of these opinions hold that the intrastate passenger rates (no decision has yet been made as to freight rates) are lower than the corresponding interstate fares authorized by the federal commission and are unduly preferential of intrastate passengers, unduly prejudicial to interstate passengers, and unjustly discriminatory against interstate commerce. These findings are followed by orders requiring the carriers to bring the intrastate rates up to the interstate level.

The commission is continuing with its other investigations, and will undoubtedly issue similar orders as to the other states. Meanwhile, the state commissions are getting ready for a legal battle to determine whether the transportation act gives to the commission the authority which it has assumed over intrastate rates. So far the only legal expression is an order of the supreme court of New York enjoining the carriers from putting into effect the Interstate Commerce Commission's order and leaving them the choice of being in contempt either of the court or of the federal commission, as they may choose. It is probable that the railroads will appeal to a federal court and attempt to get the preliminary restraining order of the state court set aside. This will open up an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the battle must be finally settled; although it will undoubtedly be heard of frequently in the coming Congress, regardless of how the Supreme Court may rule.

The tendency in the past few years has been toward centralization of control over rates, and it is held by those who approve of this trend that if the federal commission is to be made responsible for the revenues of the carriers, as it is at the present time, that same commission must have authority to keep the state commissions from lowering rates to such a level as will make it neces-

MINE TONNAGE LEADS ALL

Products of mines provided more than fifty per cent of the total revenue freight carried in carload lots by Class 1 railroads during the quarter ended June 30, 1920. The Interstate Commerce Commission in its summary of freight commodity statistics for this period reports that the total revenue freight carried in carload lots on all the roads aggregated 497,664,390 tons, of which the mines furnished 272,179,656 tons, products of agriculture 43,445,220 tons, products of animals, 10,743,059 tons, products of forests 49,631,766 tons, and manufactures and miscellaneous 121,664,680 tons.

These figures relate to original tonnage only, and do not take into consideration the large proportion of mine products entering into the make-up of manufactured and other miscellaneous articles. As a matter of fact, the largest subdivisions under the classification of manufactures consist of manufactured products of mines, as, for instance refined petroleum and petroleum products, which provided 14,250,057 tons; iron, pig and bloom, 6,888,194 tons; rails and fastenings, 1,503,457 tons; bar and sheet iron, structural iron and iron pipe, 13,505,832; other metals, pig, bar and sheet, 2,916,030 tons; castings, machinery and boilers, 4,791,191 tons. Under the same heading there are listed shipments of cement, agricultural implements, automobiles and numerous other articles derived wholly or mainly from mine products.

The total shipments of mine products during the quarter were as follows: anthracite coal, 31,129,687 tons; bituminous coal, 144,470,958; coke, 9,432,251; iron ore, 33,906,503; other ores and concentrates, 8,464,693; base bullion and matte, 627,206; clay, gravel, sand and stone, 34,340,843; crude petroleum, 3,119,275 asphaltum, 796,067 salt 1,889,022; other products of mines, 4,004,031.

sary to put interstate rates out of all proportion in order to give the carriers the guarantee which the present transportation act assures them of.

While the revenue derived from intrastate traffic in any specific state is perhaps small, it assumes rather large proportions when multiplied by half of the number of states in the Union, and the testimony so far

offered in these various cases indicates quite clearly that interstate fares and charges are being materially reduced by the practice of purchasing one ticket to the state line and then another ticket for the balance of the journey.

Operating Statistics.

Continued improvement in transportation conditions is being shown by the carriers under private management, and there is, at the present time, an actual surplus of cars over requirements for the country as a whole, although at some points there is still a slight shortage, which is being remedied as rapidly as possible. The carriers have succeeded in bringing up the average daily freight car movement very close to the goal of thirty miles, and the loading per car is rapidly approaching an average of thirty tons. These figures are thought to be about as good as the carriers can reach under present conditions, and if those averages are maintained all traffic offered should be handled promptly.

The last figures available are for August and show that the Class 1 roads of this country produce in exclusively freight service 42,656,000,000 net ton miles, which exceeds August, 1919, by 6,240,000,000 net ton miles and is a substantial increase over the same month in 1918. Compared with the same month last year this is an increase of 17.1 per cent in net ton miles, 15.4 per cent in train miles, and 9.8 per cent in loaded car miles. The train load increased 1.4 per cent, and the car load increased 6.7 per cent.

During the eight months ended with August, compared with last year, the net ton miles increased 17.0 per cent, train miles 15.4 per cent, and loaded car miles 14.7 per cent. The train load increased 1.4 per cent, and the car load 1.8 per cent.

RAILROAD'S EARNINGS ON MINE PRODUCTS FOR 1919

According to Interstate Commerce Commission figures, originating railroads under federal control in 1919 enjoyed an income on mine products of \$576,268,398. This amount was derived from the various districts as follows:

Eastern, \$305,401,757; southern, \$112,285,105; and western, \$158,581,546. Equipment owned or leased, in service at the close of the year, included 943,168 coal cars and 9,654 tank cars. The coal cars were in districts as follows: Eastern, 596,253; southern, 193,565; and western, 153,368. Tank cars: Eastern, 472; southern, 27; and western, 9,155.

For railroads not under federal control,

the income from their traffic movement of products of mines originating on the roads was \$13,466,714, of which \$3,766,572 was in the eastern district and \$9,700,142 in the western district. These railroads at the close of the year had in service 8,239 coal cars, of which 4,840 were in the eastern district and 3,399 in the western. Also 60 tank cars all in the western district.

For switching and terminal companies under federal control, the report shows the equipment in service at the close of the year, included 1,594 coal cars, of which 1,175 were in the eastern district and 419 in the western; these companies had no tank cars in service at the close of the year.

For switching and terminal companies not under federal control, the report shows equipment leased or owned in service at the close of the year, includes 6,998 coal cars, all in the eastern district, and 5 tank cars also in the eastern district.

PETROLEUM INSTITUTE CONVENTION

At the convention of the American Petroleum Institute held in Washington last month Norman H. Davis, under secretary of state, in the course of an address took the position that to organize a corporation financed and controlled by the government to acquire petroleum properties abroad would introduce new and serious complications into America's foreign relations "which could only be justified by a pressing economic necessity." He said the State Department was in cordial sympathy, however, with the development of oil fields abroad by American individuals and firms.

The institute elected the following officers:

Thomas O'Donnell, president; S. Messer, Henry L. Doherty and J. W. Van Dyke, vice presidents; H. F. Sinclair, treasurer; R. L. Welch, general secretary and counsel; C. C. Smith, assistant general secretary and assistant treasurer.

Directors—John Barneson, Frank Haskell, J. H. Barr, A. C. Bedford, R. D. Henson, H. M. Blackmer, Judge M. J. Byrne, Martin Carey, Judge C. I. Chamberlin, E. W. Clark, A. P. Coombe, J. S. Coden, George W. Crawford, B. G. Dawes, E. L. Doherty, Henry L. Doherty, J. C. Donnell, W. S. Farish, H. E. Felton, H. R. Gallagher, J. F. Guffey, F. B. Henderson, K. R. Kingsbury, Fred W. Lehmann, Jr.; C. L. Maguire, Dr. Van H. Manning, J. H. Markham, Jr.; S. Messer, Thomas A. O'Donnell, J. E. O'Neil, J. Howard Pew, Edward Prizer, E. E. Schock, H. F. Sinclair, L. P. St. Clair, Col. R. W. Stewart, G. I. Sweeney, W. C. Teagle, J. W. Van Dyke, A. C. Woodman.



President-elect Warren G. Harding has expressed himself forcibly on the question of a protective tariff for the zinc industry. In a telegram to Paul Ewert, Chairman of the Zinc Ore Tariff Commission of the Joplin, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, Senator Harding said:

"I am more or less familiar with the conditions in the Joplin mining district and find your statement properly suggestive of what is now going on in many other parts of the country.

"You inform me that up to 1916 southwestern Missouri was the largest zinc mining district in the world; that the demands of the European war made the district temporarily very prosperous, but that the Democrats had removed the tariff on zinc ore, of which great quantities were imported in 1916 and 1917; that during the last session of Congress efforts were made to have a really protective duty on zinc ore restored, but that it failed and you add:

"Zinc ore in 1916 and 1917 was imported from 196 different countries. It was sent directly to our smelters and delivered for half of what it cost us to produce it. Our mines began to close down in 1917 and last week every mining district closed, throwing out of employment 15,000 men. Of course, the demand for zinc ore is low now, but the cause of this was the immense importation of zinc ore which was made into spelter and which produced such a tremendous surplus that our own ores remained unsold in the bin."

"The case of Joplin district zinc is a typical one. The Democrats removed the protection from zinc, that procedure being one of the fundamentals of their political creed. Zinc was merely one of a great number of our American products that suffered precisely the same fate

when the Democratic tariff policy was applied.

"Under the Democratic tariff law of 1913, the country was already approaching industrial disaster when the world war began. What happened in the case of zinc also happened to many other industries. The foreign demand was so great and prices were so unimportant that everything we could produce was promptly taken by the warring nations. So the disaster was postponed. But with the end of the war the foreign demand not only for zinc, but for a great number of other products whose production had been removed, immediately fell off.

"The story of zinc since that time is simply an epitome of the story of American industries generally. With demand reduced and with foreign competition desperately seeking our unprotected markets, we have suddenly found ourselves at the beginning of an era in which, unless the American policy of protection is resumed, we are bound to become more and more the dumping ground for the products of all the world. Produced by cheaper labor, they must inevitably drive our own products out of our own markets, compel the suspension of production at home and bring idleness and suffering, not merely to the thousands of workers in a particular industry, but to the millions of workers in hundreds of industries.

"Along with this disaster to the mining and industrial interests has come a similar disaster to American agriculture. The recent slump in the prices of agricultural products has brought a great hardship to American agriculture. Vast crops were raised under conditions which made them extremely costly, and now that the farmers have them in hand they find that prices have fallen so suddenly and rapidly that enormous losses must be sustained.

"To all who are bringing this story of continuing losses and impending disaster

the Republican party makes the same reply. It is our reply to the producers of zinc and of wool and of every other article that depends upon the insurance that at least the American market shall be secured to American industry. We reply that when the Republican party is restored to control of the government after March 4 next there will be a prompt return to the American system of protection for American industry. The policy has been to equalize the cost of production at home and abroad.

"As to zinc, it is my recollection that the Republican members of the Senate Sub-committee on Finance, Senators Watson and Curtis, voted to report favorably the tariff bill desired by the American zinc producers providing for a tariff of two cents per pound on the metallic contents of imported zinc ores, but the Democratic members voted against it. When I am President, if such a measure is again urged and if it is found to comply with the Republican formula of imposing sufficient tariff to measure the difference between cost of production at home and abroad, I shall certainly give my support to it.

"Broadly speaking, this is the Republican tariff policy as it has been in the past, and when the Republican party returns to power it will be reinstated as early as possible."

A. W. Douglas, vice president of Simmons Hardware Company, in a report to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently expressed some interesting views concerning the much talked of stabilization of prices. Mr. Douglas said:

"Talk of stabilizing prices so as to save the situation no longer interests anyone save a few theorists. Supply and demand will regulate everything in time. The entire business world is trending to the readjustment we have talked about so long. We have been through it before several times, and again will go through it with success. This time it is robbed of the terror of financial panic because the federal reserve system will be a refuge.

"The commercial world is setting its house in order by reducing commitments, collecting outstanding accounts and bringing stocks of merchandise to requirements of reduced demand. This is being done advisedly. Merchandise stocks will be less by first of the year.

"Depression in farming communities

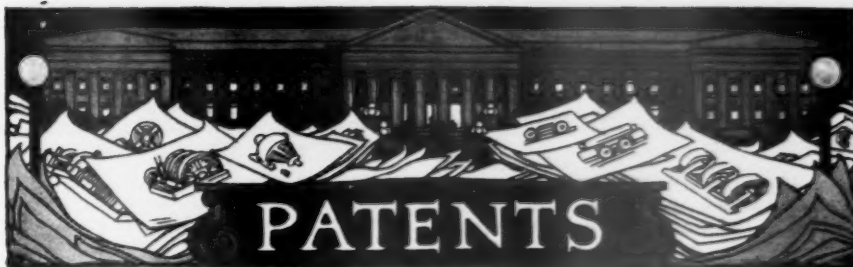
because of low prices is neither so severe nor so lasting as in industrial regions. Natural operation of laws of supply and demand tend to remedy all troubles. Ultimately, we will be the better for what we are going through."

One of the chief arguments in favor of the six-hour day for labor includes the principle that within a few years industry will be unable to furnish enough work to go around to employ all of its labor for eight hours per day. The *Wall Street Journal*, in a recent issue, has an interesting editorial under the caption "Diluting the Soup." We quote it in full:

"There is less employment now than there was six months ago; there may be still less in the coming six months. Now, as ever before, labor leaders advocate a characteristic remedy for the situation. The principle is so sound from the labor theory of economics that it was discussed in the Montreal meeting of the federation. Briefly, the idea is to reduce the work-day to six hours in order to make a little go further. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch used this same idea in her domestic economy. When unexpected guests came to dinner and there was not enough soup to go around, she poured more water into it.

"The whole idea of artificial employment is as senseless as this. A bowl of hot water will give no nourishment to a hungry person. Neither will dilution of work put bread on the workingman's table. Wages come from the product of the factory. In order to get more a man must earn more. Spending twelve hours on what should be done in six does not give the worker twice as much work; it merely helps to increase the cost of the product. Indirectly, this would affect every other commodity in the market.

"Price reductions are not secured by increasing the period of leisure or so-called rest. Unless producers produce there will not be enough profit to pay wages. Resting does not put shoes on children's feet. There are times when efficiency, willingness and common sense are needed. Not working more hours and doing less, but doing more in the usual time, is the need. 'Give and it shall be given unto you,' say the Scriptures, 'good measure, pressed down and running over.' Applied to the labor attitude, that would produce better results than the plan of diluting the soup."



CONDUCTED BY JOHN BOYLE, JR.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE NOLAN PATENT OFFICE BILL

The Committee on Patents of the Engineering Council has appealed to the members of the American Mining Congress to use their influence in behalf of the passage of the Nolan Patent Office Bill, House Resolution 11,984, in the exact form in which it was adopted by the lower house of Congress. This is a bill to increase the examining and clerical forces of the Patent Office, to raise salaries to a point commensurate with services rendered and pay received in business, and to make possible the efficient rendition of Patent Office services.

Patent Office work during the last fiscal year increased 36 per cent. Salaries of examiners, except for a war bonus, have only been increased 10 per cent in 70 years. They are so low that writing out resignations has become a popular indoor sport. About 25 per cent of the entire force quits the service every twelve months. As a result, according to the Engineering Council, some of the examiners are unqualified for their work, and defective patents are granted which cause much avoidable litigation as well as expense and disappointment to patentees. The Nolan bill was introduced in Congress to correct all these troubles.

This bill provided for an increase of 5.8 per cent in the examining force of the Patent Office and of 3.9 per cent in the clerical force, in addition to lifting salaries to the level of those of other government departments. Additional expenditures contemplated under the bill were

covered by increases in patent fees provided therein. When this bill reached the Senate it was amended so that instead of increasing it decreased the examining corps by 15.7 per cent and reduced the clerical force by about 1 per cent, and likewise reduced both the salaries of the examining and clerical forces. As a result of the Senate amendment the payroll is reduced 5.9 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that the increase in fees for patents which were designed to provide funds for increased forces and salaries was retained in the bill.

The Engineering Council appeals to members of the American Mining Congress to write or telegraph their senators and representatives urging their support for the bill exactly as it passed the lower house, and requesting also that it be free from riders and all other incumbrances.

Edwin J. Prindle is chairman and J. Parke Channing is secretary of the committee making the appeal.

1,354,497—*F. M. Lewis*, Seattle, Washington.

AMALGAMATOR.

1,354,550—*Georg. Glockemeier*, Luderitzbucht, South West Protectorate, South Africa.

CONCENTRATING JIG, comprising an upwardly domed sieve having concentrate discharge openings in an annular zone near to the center, and a feed device arranged to feed jig material to a restricted area in the center of the sieve.

1,354,594—*Charles E. Saye*, Rochester, N. Y.

OIL WELL CONTROLLER.

1,354,757—*A. G. Popcke*, Swissvale, Penn., and *W. R. Johnston, Parsons*, New Mexico.
APPARATUS FOR TREATING OIL WELLS.

1,354,769—*R. E. Leonard*, Los Angeles, Cal.
CONTROLLING MEANS FOR WELL DRILLING TOOL STRINGS.

1,354,831—*Robert H. Jeffrey*, Columbus, Ohio. Assigned to the *Jeffrey Mfg. Co.*

MINING MACHINE. The invention relates to either the side-cutting type or the vertical-cutting type, or both; the invention providing means for cutting a series of horizontal thin or narrow kerfs at distances apart suitable for the subsequent breaking down of the coal, and also for blocking off the coal face by an additional series of vertical kerfs to facilitate the breaking down, preserve the coal principally in large blocks and diminish the amount of slack. The vertical kerfs are formed by the same kerf cutters or saws as are the horizontal kerfs, but for the former purpose the saws are adjusted to vertical position. The parts are mounted on a frame which is arranged to slide on the mine floor in any direction.

1,354,944—*Carl Biernat*, Glasford, Ill.
MINING DRILL.

1,355,007—*J. A. Schooling*, Frankfort, Ind.
MINER'S LAMP KIT.

1,355,070—*Charles Allen*, El Paso, Texas.
SEPARATOR, having a container wherein the finer particles overflow the rim and the feed is introduced into the container at a point below the normal level of the material to be separated; and has for its objects to prevent agitation in the container in which the separation is to be made and to confine what agitation cannot be avoided as far away from the rim as is possible, whereby to make the velocity of approach of the finer particles to the overflow lip uniform and quiet and free of eddies.

When the material to be separated enters the container through a spout that extends into the fluid contents, the line of least resistance for it to reach the surface of the material is close around the outside of the inlet spout, and in taking this path it causes a strong agitation of the surface of the contents of the container, which extends over considerable area of the surface unless means be provided to confine it to a more restricted portion. To obtain the best results in classifying, settling or thickening, there should be no agitation on the surface, particularly in the vicinity of the overflow lip of the container.

1,356,465—*Frank Pardee*, Hazelton, Pa.
COAL BREAKER, including a movable supporting table, means for breaking lumps on said table and fingers actuated upon the movement of the table for ejecting the broken portions of the lumps from the table and preventing the escape of the unbroken portions from the table.

1,356,608—*J. V. Door*, New York City.
SLIME THICKENER. The customary means for moving the scrapers across the thickened matter collected upon the bottom of the settling tank while efficient if used in connection with tanks of ordinary size, have been found to be inadequate in tanks of greater capacity. For large tanks there is provided a circular track for the support of the outer end of a driving arm or sweep with which the scraper element is connected. The element is rotatably supported on a pedestal erected upon a suitable foundation in the center of the settling tank and it is capable of a limited self-adjustment to compensate for variation in the elevation and radius of the track, due to expansion and contraction or other conditions. The scraping element is rotated by a traction wheel riding along the track in connection with a motor which is carried upon a truck at the outer end of the arm. An automatic signaling device is connected with the moving part to indicate by an alarm, when by insufficient traction or an overload, the movement of the scraping element is reduced beyond a certain degree.

1,356,832—*J. P. Ruth, Jr.*, Denver, Colo.
FLOTATION PROCESS, comprising the addition of naphthalene to the pulp as a frothing agent.

1,356,849—*Emile Bracq*, Pas de Calais, France.
FURNACE FOR ORE ROASTING of the superposed annular hearth type with vertical stirring arms.

1,357,119—*W. A. Roister*, Detroit, Mich.
COAL CAR COVER, comprising a plurality of longitudinally spaced transversely extending semi-circular supports, the end supports having slots formed in their inner faces, a plurality of laterally spaced longitudinally slats mounted on the curved outer faces of the intermediate supports and having longitudinal tongues at their terminals to fit in the slots of the end supports, and means for hingedly connecting one side edge of said cover to a car.

WASHINGTON NEWS BRIEFS

HOOVER HEADS FEDERATED AMERICAN ENGINEERING SOCIETIES

The Federated American Engineering Societies formed a permanent organization and decided upon the scope of its activities at a meeting held in Washington, November 8, 1920.

Herbert Hoover, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, was elected president of the Federated American Engineering Societies. Washington was selected tentatively as headquarters. The secretary will be chosen later by the Board of directors. Other officers were elected as follows: vice presidents for two years, Calvert Townley, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York, and William E. Rolfe, of the Associated Engineering Societies of St. Louis; vice presidents for one year, J. Parke Channing, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and Dexter S. Kimball, Ithaca, New York, American Institute of Mechanical Engineers; treasurer, L. W. Wallace, Baltimore, Society of Industrial Engineers.

Ship Board Fuel Oil Needs.

Fuel oil requirements of the U. S. Shipping Board for 1921 will amount to approximately 40,000,000 barrels. This estimate has just been made and announced by the chairman of the board, Admiral W. S. Benson. The board's requirements during 1919 amounted to 18,000,000 barrels and during the current year to 30,000,000 barrels.

INTERIOR SECRETARY CANNOT REVIEW HIS OWN DECISIONS

The acting comptroller of the treasury, C. M. Foree, has ruled that the Secretary of the Interior is without authority to review his own decision in a war minerals award. An award made is not only final, but is also held to be complete, and the secretary cannot even make an additional allowance upon any claim for which an allowance has already been made and accepted.

Samuel H. Dolbear filed a claim under the war minerals relief act for in excess

of fifteen thousand dollars; an accountant representing the Secretary of the Interior audited his claims and deducted one item amounting to \$2,845.37. The War Minerals Relief Commission certified Dolbear was entitled to reimbursement in the sum of \$10,955.15. Dolbear accepted this award in writing and received check for this amount.

Two months later, or on March 20, 1920, Dolbear filed a supplemental claim for \$2,845.37, stating that in accepting the award previously made he was under the misapprehension that the statement of the accountant of the Interior Department that the item was deductible was correct. On May 13, 1920, the Secretary of the Interior made an additional award of \$2,845.35, but the auditor of the Interior Department disallowed the claim.

The Secretary of the Interior applied to the comptroller of the treasury for a revision of the action of the auditor of the Interior Department. The acting comptroller ruled that the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the settlement of claims under the war minerals act is final and conclusive—so final and conclusive that the Secretary of the Interior himself has no power to review his own settlements. He notified Dolbear that "it is held that the action of the Secretary of the Interior on the first claim and your acceptance thereof constitute a complete award, and that no authority exists under the act of March 2, 1919, for a review of the case by the Secretary of the Interior in your interest."

OSAGE AND WILD TRIBE LEASE

LIMIT REGULATIONS CHANGED

Secretary of the Interior Payne has revoked the 4,800-acre lease limitation on lands in the Osage and Wild Tribe reservations of Oklahoma. In the western half of the Osage no limit will be placed on the acreage which may be leased. In the eastern half the acreage which may be leased is increased to 20,000 acres. In the Wild Tribe lands 9,600 acres may be leased.

Miners to Aid Soldiers.

In an announcement that opportunity will be given qualified soldiers to obtain college training, the War Department states that the Colorado School of Mines and the Montana State School of Mines have expressed a willingness to co-operate.

U. S. SERVED OTHERS BUT COULD NOT SERVE ITSELF

The government, which through various bureaus allotted quotas to different communities and in divers ways controlled the distribution of coal in the United States, was compelled to appeal to the coal operators to get some fuel for itself. So states George S. Pope, chief engineer of the Bureau of Mines, in a report to the director written a fortnight ago.

In his report Mr. Pope did not attempt to recount in full all of his difficulties in getting coal for the government yards which supply fuel to several departments in Washington. He touched only upon the high spots, practically all of which were trouble areas. On April 1 he asked for bids on approximately 250,000 tons of bituminous, but received only three responses and contracted for only 45,000 tons. On May 15 he again invited bids, sending proposals to 150 companies, but not only received not a single bid but not even a response to his letters. It was in this emergency that Mr. Pope sought the assistance of the coal operators. His report continues:

"The situation was most alarming, but instead of buying coal on the open market, if it could have been obtained readily at all, and at spot prices at that time running up to \$6.00 per net ton, f. o. b. mines, I placed my predicament before the National Coal Association, an organization of coal mine operators, and that association immediately responded to my appeal and met the government's coal requirements by allotting a certain number of cars to be shipped monthly by the operators in the Georges Creek, Somerset, and Central Pennsylvania coal districts tributary to Washington—the allotment to each operator depending on his mine rating.

"Since May 1, the National Coal Association has given its support and I have obtained coal at a price of \$4.25 per net ton f. o. b. mine until August 16, when the price was increased to approximately \$4.75 per net ton due to the increase in wages granted the day wage mining help. Had not that association lent its co-operation in getting shipments the government fuel yards would have been thrown on the open market for coal with prices running as high as \$12.00 and \$13.00 per net ton according to market quotations. Only last month a department of the government purchased approximately 136,000 tons of eastern bituminous coal in the open market at prices varying from \$6.60 to \$12.00 per net ton, about seventy-five per cent of the tonnage being at a price of \$11.00 per ton. The net result has been that the government fuel yards' requirements have been met and coal obtained at a saving of several dollars per ton."

SAMUEL LORD DIES AT HOME OF HIS SON IN WASHINGTON

Samuel Lord died at the home of his eldest son, James Lord, president of the Mining Department, American Federation of Labor, in Washington, D. C., on November 15, 1920, of miner's asthma, at the age of 71 years 11 months and 14 days.

He and his wife were making their home with their son at the time.

James Lord was in attendance at the American Mining Congress in Denver when the sad news was wired to him, and was thus compelled to forego his address to that body and return east immediately.

Samuel Lord was a pioneer in the trade union movement and at the time of his death was a member of Local Union No. 1213, United Mine Workers of America, at Farmington, Illinois.

He was born in Littleboro, Lancashire, England, in 1849, entered the mine there two months before he was six years of age as a "drawer," as the children who trammed the small cars were called. He came to America in 1881, mined in the Pennsylvania bituminous fields, returned to the old country in 1882, came back again in 1886, and has worked in the Monongahela River district, central Pennsylvania, the Coke Region, the Block Coal Region and in Illinois.

He joined the Miners' Provident and Benefit Society in 1865 at its formation as a full member. This union was the first organized in Lancashire and was under the leadership of Thomas Halliday. It was later broken. He next became identified with "Sandy MacDonald's" organization, and on coming to America joined the Knights of Labor, and later the National Progressive Union and the United Mine Workers of America. He was always an ardent advocate of unionism and had never been a day outside of the union if one existed in the locality in which he worked, and was always a strong believer in the future of the Rochdale Co-operative Movement.

The funeral was in charge of the United Mine Workers and the Knights of Pythias and the burial took place in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Farmington, Illinois, on November 20.

Coal Data Work Simplified.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey will collect data regarding coal mining methods and operations on the same blank which the Geological Survey uses for the collection of annual statistics of coal production. This arrangement will be less convenient for the two bureaus, but decidedly more convenient for the operators.

WESTERN METAL PRODUCTION

Metal production in Montana during 1919, according to advance Geological Survey reports, was as follows: gold, 107,856.32 fine ounces; silver, 12,541,181 fine ounces; copper, 169,981,288 pounds; lead, 34,437,764 pounds; recoverable zinc, 168,763,823; total value, \$62,037,191. The number of operators in 1919 was 457, as compared with 493 in 1918. The total value of output in 1918 was \$121,405,569.

Production in Nevada for 1919 was: gold, 219,695.16 fine ounces; silver, 6,863,580 fine ounces; copper, 52,331,175 pounds; lead, 15,349,370 pounds; recoverable zinc, 9,004,698; total value, \$23,433,171. The total value of output in 1918 was \$48,528,124. The number of operators in 1919 was 421 as compared with 714 in 1918.

Production in Oregon for 1919: gold, 977,845 fine ounces; silver, 111,121 ounces; copper, 2,214,815 pounds; total value \$1,514,255. The total value of output in 1918 was \$1,983,942. The number of producing mines was 78 in 1919, as compared with 120 in 1918.

STATE RESCUE STATIONS FAVORED IN CALIFORNIA

At the annual meeting of the California Metal and Mineral Producers' Association in San Francisco, it was decided after considerable discussion that co-operative stations maintained by groups of mines and by individual mines had not proven satisfactory. Minutes of the meeting show the consensus of opinion was that if mine rescue apparatus is to be required under the order of the Industrial Accident Commission, the best results could be obtained by the installation and operation by the commission of two fully equipped stations. It was decided that details of such a plan should be prepared and submitted to the commission for consideration.

CRAM SUCCEEDS HURREY

Matthew A. Cram of Williamstown, Kentucky, who came to Washington in 1900 to become a clerk in the Bureau of Labor, has been appointed deputy commissioner of internal revenue to succeed C. B. Hurrey. He entered the service of the bureau in January, 1918, as executive secretary to the commissioner. Later he was made business manager of the advisory tax board. He has also served as executive assistant to the head of the technical division, income tax unit. As deputy commissioner he will have charge of the divisions of supplies, stamps, accounts and educational information.

MINE ENGINEER SHORTAGE

Shortage of mining engineers is emphasized by the inability of the Bureau of Mines to secure a competent one with experience in non-metal work for a fairly lucrative position at the Tuscaloosa experiment station. Having failed to secure a man of experience, the bureau is now in the market for one who would be willing to accept a position with the intention of absorbing the fundamentals of non-metals work while gaining experience at the Tuscaloosa station.

GASOLINE STATISTICS

The Bureau of Mines reports that in September there was a daily average production of fifteen million gallons of gasoline, the highest on record. For the first nine months of 1920 refineries manufactured three and one-half billion gallons of gasoline as compared with 2,900,000,000 gallons in 1919. Gasoline in storage September 30 amounted to 298,000,000 gallons or 90,000,000 gallons less than September, 1919. Exports of gasoline for the nine months of 1920 amounted to 200,000,000 gallons more than 1919. Kerosene production for the first nine months of 1920 was 1,680,000,000 gallons, about the same as for 1919, and exports were 623,000,000 gallons or 97,000,000 gallons less than for 1919. Stocks of kerosene on hand September 30 amounted to 379,000,000 gallons or 68,000,000 gallons more than a year ago.

Ruling on Oil Applications.

The Land Office has issued instructions as to procedure in connection with non-mineral applications in conflict with applications for oil prospecting permits. If non-mineral entry is allowed it will be with a reservation of oil or gas to the United States and subject to rights of the permittee or lessee to use the surface necessary in extracting the mineral without compensation to the non-mineral entryman. Applications under non-mineral land laws for lands designated as oil structures will be rejected pending consideration. Homestead entries or other non-mineral filings allowed prior to these instructions which are in conflict with preferred rights under the leasing law will be suspended pending consideration. Non-mineral claimants are entitled to reimbursement for damages to improvements by reason of operations of the permittee or lessee.

PERSONALS

George H. Crosby of Duluth, Minnesota, formerly a director of the American Mining Congress, was in Washington during the month on matters pertaining to claims before the War Minerals Relief Commission. Mr. Crosby has returned to his home in Duluth, where he will remain until early in January, when he will go to Pasadena, California, for the winter.

A. H. Jarman of San Francisco, California, is in Washington for an indefinite stay.

Victor Rakowsky of Joplin, Missouri, was at the Shoreham Hotel several days during the month.

General John T. Barnett of Denver, Colorado, attended the Petroleum Institute convention at the Willard during the month and expects to remain in Washington several weeks.

Harry Vivian, chief engineer of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, Calumet, Michigan, has been in Washington several weeks on matters before the Revenue Department for his company.

John J. Lind, formerly governor of Minnesota, more recently United States ambassador to Mexico, was a Washington visitor during the month.

S. P. Netherton of Santa Cruz, California, is in Washington on matters pertaining to his claim before the War Minerals Relief Commission.

George H. Bailey, financial secretary of the American Mining Congress, is at the Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, California.

Western Copper Situation.

Great importance is attached by H. A. C. Jenison, the U. S. Geological Survey copper specialist, to the encountering of a large vein of commercial ore at the 3,800-foot level of the main shaft of the Stuart mine in the Butte district. Mr. Jenison has just returned after making geological reconnoissances and economic studies in western copper districts.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

The Morse Chain Company, Ithaca, N. Y., manufacturers of the Morse "rocker-joint" silent chain, used on automobiles for power transmission, has established a Detroit branch factory, which will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of silent chain sprockets and the Morse adjustment. The Morse Chain Company will continue to manufacture chains and power transmission at the main plant at Ithaca. The Detroit branch will be under the general management of F. C. Thompson, with F. M. Hawley as chief engineer and C. B. Mitchell as factory manager. Sales and engineering offices are located at the Detroit plant, corner of Eighth and Abbott streets.

C. B. Hurrey, who recently resigned as deputy commissioner of internal revenue, has formed a partnership with Franklin C. Parks and opened offices in the Munsey Building, Washington. The firm will render service to persons and firms desiring advice or assistance in their relations with any branch of the U. S. Government.

Louis D. Huntoon, of New York, and G. D. Van Arsdale, of Los Angeles, have formed a partnership under the name of Huntoon and Van Arsdale and will specialize as consultants in mining, metallurgy, geology and the hydro-metallurgical treatment of ores. They will maintain laboratory and ore testing facilities.

C. M. Weld, mining engineer; D. M. Liddell, chemical engineer and metallurgist, and P. H. Lazenby, a civil engineer with wide experience in public utilities, have formed a partnership for practice as consulting engineers and economists under the firm name of Weld, Liddell & Lazenby, with offices at 2 Rector Street, New York.

The Sanderson-Cyclone Drill Company, Orrville, Ohio, announces the appointment of W. F. Nothacker as vice president, in charge of their eastern and export office, New York City, and the removal of that office to the Hudson Terminal Buildings, 30 Church Street, Room 436. Telephone, Courtland 7333.

MANGANESE INVESTIGATION

D. F. Hewett, of the Geographical Survey, is examining Virginia fields recently explored for manganese.



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Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

CABLES (Connectors and Guides)

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CABLEWAYS

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Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., 96 Liberty St., New York City.

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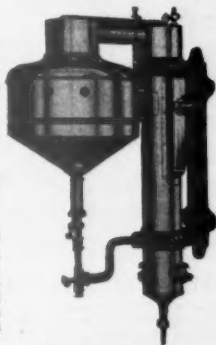
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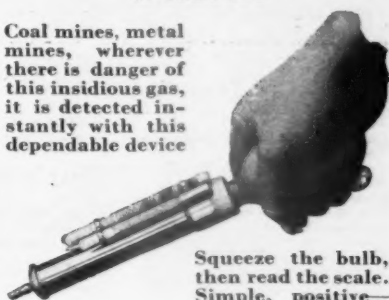
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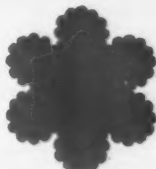
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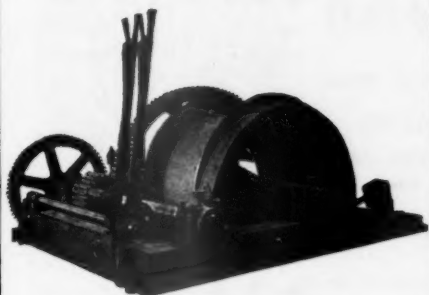
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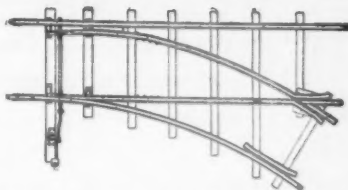
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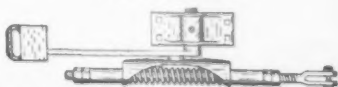
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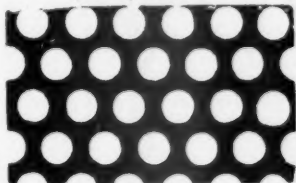
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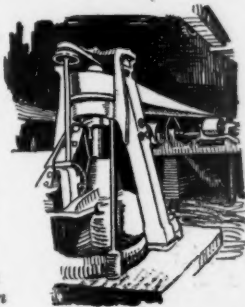
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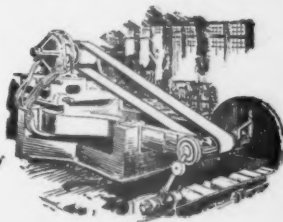
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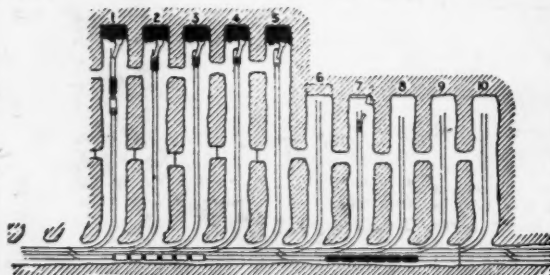


Figure 1—System of Mining suggested for adoption with Coal Handling Machines.

For best results the mine should be laid out systematically with just enough loading machines in each section to keep one cutting machine busy. For instance, Figure 1 shows a system of ten rooms. In rooms 1 to 5 are loading machines; in rooms 6 to 10 a Shortwall machine. Each room is loaded out in half a shift—one gathering Locomotive will handle cars for the five loading machines, if fairly good-sized cars are used.

The 38-A Machine can be made for various heights—In making inquiry be sure to give gauge of track, height from bottom to top of rail, heights from top of rail to top of car, and from top of car to roof.

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